

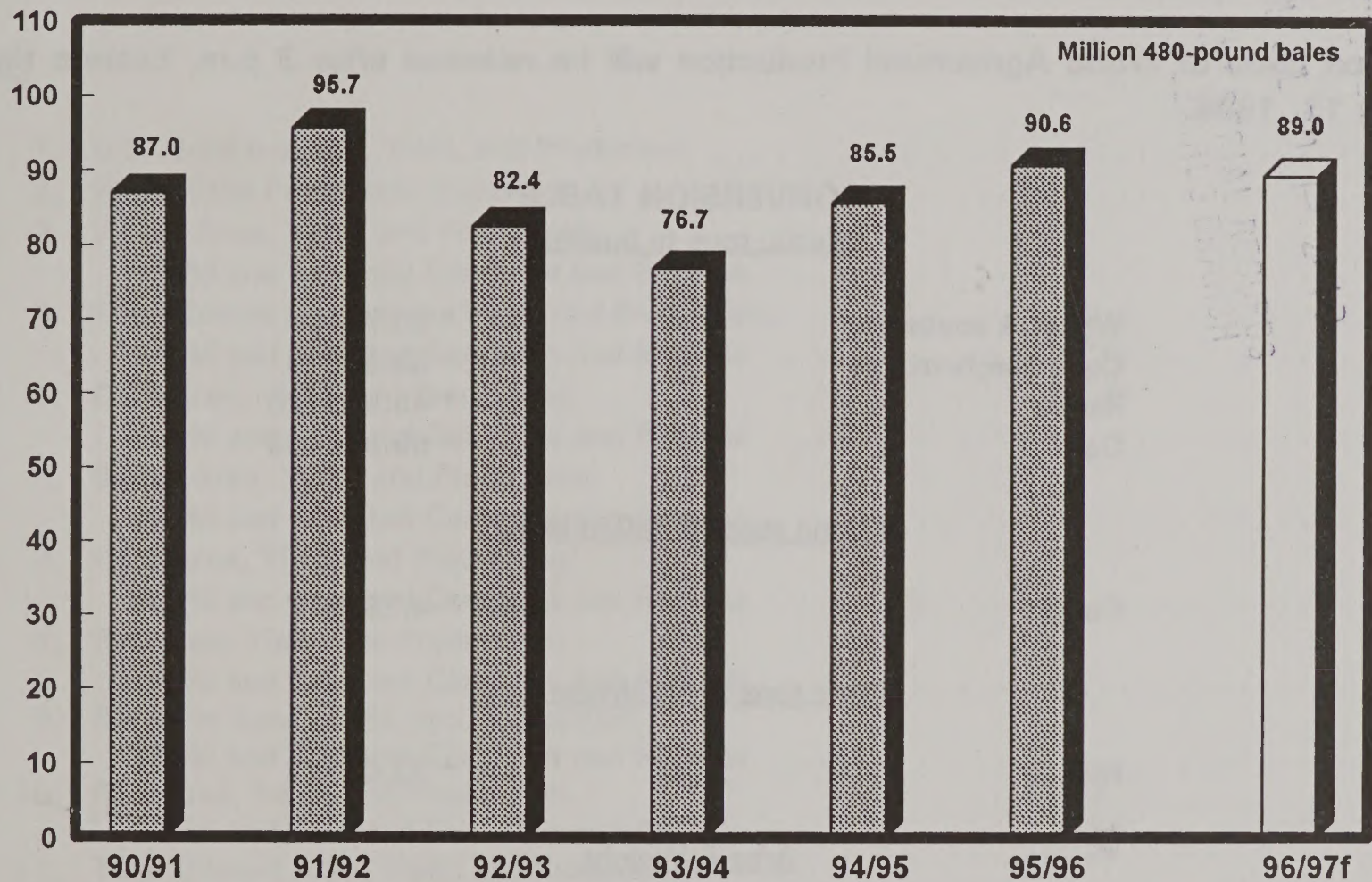
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World Cotton Production  
1996/97 Forecast



Production Articles This Month ...

- World Cotton
- World Durum
- Malaysian Palm Oil
- Dairy In Selected Countries
- Asparagus In Selected Countries



This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from the USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. This report is based on unrounded data; numbers may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in the World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-316), July 12, 1996.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, AgBox 1045, Washington, D.C. 20250-1045. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division, by calling (202) 720-0888, or by FAX (202) 720-8880.

The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released after 3 p.m. Eastern time on August 13, 1996.

### CONVERSION TABLE

#### Metric tons to bushels

Wheat & soybeans	=	MT * 36.7437
Corn, sorghum, rye	=	MT * 39.36825
Barley	=	MT * 45.929625
Oats	=	MT * 68.894438

#### Metric tons to 480-lb bales

Cotton	=	MT * 4.592917
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#### Metric tons to hundredweight

Rice	=	MT * 22.04622
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#### Area & Weight

1 hectare	=	2.471044 acres
1 kilogram	=	2.204622 pounds

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# PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1996/97

July 1996

## WHEAT

<u>Country</u>	<u>Current Estimate</u> MMT	<u>1996/97 Monthly Change</u> MMT	<u>Monthly Change</u> (%)	<u>Change From 1995/96</u> (%)	<u>Comments</u>
World	575.1	-3.1	-1	+7	Production is projected lower as a decrease in total foreign output more than offsets an increase in the United States.
United States	61.6	+5.0	+9	+4	Production is forecast higher due mainly to larger harvested area and yields for winter wheat and an increase in spring wheat area.
Total Foreign	513.5	-8.1	-2	+8	Production is forecast down due mainly to reductions in Russia, Ukraine, the EU-15, Eastern Europe, and Australia.
Russia	37.0	-2.0	-5	+23	Production is forecast lower due to a combination of dryness and periodic heat that reduced yield prospects.
Ukraine	19.0	-2.0	-10	+17	Production is forecast lower due to persistent hot, dry weather that reduced yield potential.
Romania	3.3	-1.7	-34	-55	Production is forecast lower due to continued reports of a poor crop. Economic difficulties, an early and prolonged winter combined with warmer- and drier- than -normal spring severely reduced crop prospects.
Fmr. Yugoslavia	3.6	-0.9	-20	-23	Production is forecast lower as information from Serbia and Croatia indicate lower area and yield.
EU-15	94.2	-0.7	-1	+9	Production is forecast lower in the United Kingdom, France, and Germany, but higher in Spain.
Bulgaria	2.0	-0.5	-20	-37	Production is forecast lower due to continued unfavorable weather and lower area.
Hungary	4.5	-0.5	-10	-2	Production is forecast lower due to unfavorably dry spring weather.
Australia	17.5	-0.5	-3	+5	Production is forecast lower due to reduced planting prospects in South Australia and New South Wales.
Czech Rep.	3.7	-0.3	-8	-5	Production is forecast lower based on a reduction in area.
Moldova	0.9	-0.3	-25	-18	Production is forecast lower due to adverse weather that reduced yield potential.



# WHEAT, continued

<u>Country</u>	<u>Current Estimate</u> MMT	<u>1996/97 Monthly Change</u> MMT	<u>Monthly Change</u> (%)	<u>Change From 1995/96</u> (%)	<u>Comments</u>
Argentina	14.0	+1.0	+8	+63	Production is forecast higher as continued favorable weather and strong prices increase planting intentions.
Poland	8.3	+0.3	+4	-4	Production is forecast higher as cool, wet June weather improved yield potential.

# COARSE GRAINS

<u>Country</u>	<u>Current Estimate</u> MMT	<u>1996/97 Monthly Change</u> MMT	<u>Monthly Change</u> (%)	<u>Change From 1995/96</u> (%)	<u>Comments</u>
World	872.2	-4.6	-1	+10	Production is projected lower as a decrease in total foreign output more than offsets an increase in the United States.
United States	261.9	+1.5	+1	+25	Production is forecast higher due mainly to an increase in sorghum area. Corn production is virtually unchanged.
Total Foreign	610.3	-6.1	-1	+4	Production is reduced as lower forecasts in Eastern Europe, Ukraine, Russia, and Canada are only partially offset by increases in the EU -15 and Turkey.
Russia	34.6	-3.0	-8	+13	Production is forecast lower mainly due to the recent heatwave in Western Russia affecting the barley and oat crops. Also, rye output is reduced.
Ukraine	12.5	-3.5	-22	-19	Production is forecast lower due to adverse weather in the southeastern growing region that reduced barley and corn yield potential.
Romania	11.3	-0.7	-6	-6	Production is forecast lower for barley and corn due mainly to a reduction in yield caused by adverse weather.
Canada	26.9	-0.5	-2	+11	Production is forecast lower as corn area is reduced due to a wet spring.
Bulgaria	2.0	-0.4	-17	-29	Production is forecast lower due mainly to area reductions for barley and corn.
Hungary	6.2	-0.4	-5	-2	Production is forecast lower due to yield reductions for barley and corn due to dry weather.



# COARSE GRAINS, continued

<u>Country</u>	----- Current Estimate MMT	1996/97 Monthly Change MMT	----- Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1995/96 (%)	<u>Comments</u>
EU-15	97.3	+1.5	+2	+10	Production is forecast higher as yield prospects for corn and barley in Spain and corn in Italy are raised.
Poland	15.8	+0.8	+5	-8	Production is forecast higher due to an increase in prospective yields for rye and mixed grains.
Turkey	10.4	+0.5	+5	+11	Production is forecast higher for barley as area is increased at the expense of wheat.

# WORLD RICE (MILLED BASIS)

<u>Country</u>	----- Current Estimate MMT	1996/97 Monthly Change MMT	----- Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1995/96 (%)	<u>Comments</u>
World	376.5	+1.5	+0	+2	Production is projected at a record level for 1996/97. An increase in total foreign production more than offsets a decrease in the United States.
United States	5.6	-0.0	-1	-2	Production is forecast lower due to a decrease in area.
Total Foreign	371.0	+1.5	+0	+2	Production is forecast at a record due primarily to increased output in China, India, Burma, and Indonesia.
China	131.0	NA	NA	+1	Production is forecast higher due to increased area and continued higher yield. The recent floods caused minor damage to the early rice crop which is nearing maturity.
India	82.0	NA	NA	+1	Production is forecast at a record based on increased area and higher yield potential. The monsoon is supplying ample moisture for planting.
Indonesia	34.0	NA	NA	+2	Production is forecast at a record as area continues to expand.
Bangladesh	18.0	NA	NA	+2	Production is forecast higher based on slightly above average yield prospects.
Vietnam	17.2	NA	NA	+1	Production is forecast at a record as yield continues to expand.



**WORLD RICE (MILLED BASIS), continued**

<u>Country</u>	----- Current Estimate MMT	1996/97 Monthly Change MMT	----- Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1995/96 (%)	<u>Comments</u>
Thailand	14.2	NA	NA	-1	Production is forecast to be slightly lower than last year's bumper crop.
Japan	9.7	NA	NA	-1	Production is forecast slightly lower as area is reduced from last season's level.
Burma	10.4	NA	NA	+4	Production is forecast at a record level as producers continue to expand the use of irrigation supplies and equipment.
Philippines	7.0	NA	NA	NC	Production is forecast to be virtually unchanged from the 1995/96 season.
Pakistan	3.8	NA	NA	NC	Production is forecast to be virtually unchanged as lower area is offset by an increase in yield.

**OILSEEDS**

<u>Country</u>	----- Current Forecast MMT	1996/97 Monthly Change MMT	----- Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1995/96 (%)	<u>Comments</u>
World	257.2	-2.3	-1	+1	Production for 1996/97 is forecast slightly higher than 1995/96. Higher world output for soybeans (up 8.5 million tons) and peanuts (up 0.5 million), is nearly offset by lower rapeseed (down 4.5 million) and sunflowerseed (down 1.2 million) production.
United States	73.1	-0.2	-0	+7	Production this season is forecast higher based primarily on soybean output (up 4.4 million tons) and cottonseed (up 0.5 million). Output is projected to decline for sunflowerseed and rapeseed.
Total Foreign	184.2	-2.1	-1	-1	Production is forecast slightly lower this year. While oilseed output is forecast down in China, Canada, Eastern Europe, EU-15, and the FSU-12 by a combined 5.7 million tons, South American oilseeds are projected to increase 3.2 million.



## OILSEEDS, continued

<u>Country</u>	----- Current Forecast MMT	1996/97 Monthly Change MMT	----- Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1995/96 (%)	<u>Comments</u>
South America	50.4	NA	NA	+7	Production is forecast higher primarily due to increased soybean output. The Brazilian soybean crop is forecast to climb by 2.8 million tons for a record. Argentina, Paraguay and Bolivia are also projected to be at record levels. On the down side, Argentine sunflowerseed output is forecast to decline by 1.1 million tons.
FSU-12	11.2	NA	NA	-3	Production is forecast to decline slightly. The largest reduction is in Russian sunflowerseed, forecast down 0.3 million tons. Also, sunflowerseed output in the Ukraine is forecast to be down slightly, while cottonseed output in Uzbekistan is forecast down 0.1 million from last year.
Eastern Europe	4.7	NA	NA	-10	Production in 1996/97 is forecast to decline by 0.5 million tons from a year ago. Poland and the Czech Republic's rapeseed output is forecast to fall by 0.6 million tons and 0.1 million respectively, reflecting reduced area. On the up side, sunflowerseed output is forecast to climb slightly in Poland, Romania, and Hungary.
EU-15	12.6	NA	NA	-5	Production of oilseeds is forecast down by 0.6 million tons. Rapeseed output is forecast to decline in Germany, France, and United Kingdom by 0.6 million tons, 0.3 million, and 0.2 million, respectively. However, in Spain sunflowerseed production is forecast to climb by 0.5 million tons over last year due to favorable weather.
Canada	7.0	NA	NA	-20	Production is forecast significantly below last year, down 1.8 million tons. Rapeseed area is estimated down 23 percent, reducing output by 1.7 million tons. Tight world grain supplies have pushed price-ratios in favor of grains over rapeseed.
China	40.8	NA	NA	-6	Production is forecast to decline by 2.4 millions tons. Cottonseed, rapeseed and peanut output are forecast to decline by a combined 2.3 million tons. Oilseeds and cotton crops are currently less profitable than other crops, especially wheat and corn.



## PALM OIL

<u>Country</u>	----- Current <u>Forecast</u> MMT	1996/97 Monthly <u>Change</u> MMT	----- Monthly <u>Change</u> (%)	Change From <u>1995/96</u> (%)	<u>Comments</u>
World	16.2	NA	NA	+ 5	Production is forecast at a record, up 0.8 million tons from last year. Malaysia and Indonesia are the largest producers and reflect the largest year-to-year increase in output. Malaysian output is forecast at a record 8.4 million tons, up 0.4 million or 5 percent over a year ago. Indonesian output continues to climb as a result of growth in palm plantation area. Output is forecast at a record 4.8 million tons, up 0.3 million or 7 percent from a year ago.

## COTTON

<u>Country</u>	----- Current <u>Estimate</u> MBALES	1996/97 Monthly <u>Change</u> MBALES	----- Monthly <u>Change</u> (%)	Change From <u>1995/96</u> (%)	<u>Comments</u>
World Total	89.0	-1.0	-1	-2	Production for 1996/97 is forecast lower as major foreign producers decrease area in response to rising prices for competing crops.
United States	19.0	NC	NC	+ 6	Production is estimated higher as yield potential is up from the drought and insect-reduced yield of last year.
Total Foreign	70.0	-1.0	-1	-4	Production is forecast lower this season due to a decline in area reflecting strong domestic prices for competing crops.
China	19.0	NA	NA	-13	Production is estimated lower due to the potential impact of reduced returns from cotton. Input costs and the risk associated with cotton production continue to increase faster than for competing crops.
India	10.5	NA	NA	-9	Production is estimated lower due to an expansion in area for competing crops, especially rice, oilseeds, and sugar-cane -- particularly among farmers in the northern and central growing areas.
FSU-12	8.0	NA	NA	-3	Production is forecast lower due to a decrease in area and yield. These decreases are forecast to occur mostly in the minor producers of the Former Soviet Republics where the lack of inputs and inferior ginning operations have the potential to reduce lint output.



# COTTON, continued

<u>Country</u>	----- 1996/97 -----		Change		<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Current Estimate</u>	<u>Monthly Change</u>	<u>Monthly Change</u>	<u>From 1995/96</u>	
	MBALES	MBALES	(%)	(%)	
Turkey	3.7	NA	NA	-4	Production is estimated lower than last season due to reduced area. Farmers in the Cukurova region have shifted from cotton to corn due to more lucrative returns.
Pakistan	8.2	NA	NA	+ 1	Production is estimated higher as yield potential remains high due to the continued use of disease tolerant varieties that were introduced last year.
Brazil	2.0	NA	NA	+ 15	Production is estimated up due to increased area in the Central-west region and above average yield.
Australia	2.5	NA	NA	+ 34	Production is forecast higher due to a potential increase in irrigated area as the water level in reservoirs and farm water impoundments allow for an expansion in irrigated cotton. As a result, yield is forecast higher.
Argentina	2.0	NA	NA	+ 8	Production is forecast higher due to a projected increase in yield. Although planted area is expected to drop, production is estimated to increase based on a return to more normal yield following last year's weather related yield reduction.
Egypt	1.4	NA	NA	+ 29	Production is estimated higher as area is up 24 percent. The large increase in area reflects farmers' response to a higher government procurement price and the curtailment of governmental activities in cotton marketing.



TABLE 1

## U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production

COMMODITY	PLANTED AREA			HARVESTED AREA			YIELD			PRODUCTION		
	1994/95	1995/96	Proj. 1996/97	1994/95	1995/96	Proj. 1996/97	1994/95	1995/96	Prel. 1996/97 Proj.	1994/95	1995/96	June 1996/97 Proj. July
All Wheat Winter Other	-- Million acres--			-- Million acres--			-- Bushels per acre--			-- Million bushels--		
	70.3	69.2	75.6	61.8	61.0	63.1	37.6	35.8	35.7	2,321	2,186	2,080
	49.2	48.7	52.1	41.4	41.0	40.1	40.2	37.7	36.1	1,662	1,547	1,370
	21.1	20.5	23.5	20.4	20.0	23.0	33.0	32.0	35.5	659	639	710
Soybeans	61.7	62.6	63.9	60.9	61.6	63.1	41.4	34.9	36.7	2,517	2,152	2,310
Corn	79.2	71.2	80.4	72.9	65.0	74.1	138.6	113.5	126.0	10,103	7,374	9,125
Sorghum	9.8	9.5	12.6	8.9	8.3	11.4	72.8	55.6	66.7	649	460	675
Barley	7.2	6.7	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.8	56.2	57.2	59.0	375	359	400
Oats	6.6	6.3	4.6	4.0	3.0	2.7	57.1	54.7	55.2	229	162	175
Rice	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.3	3.1	2.9	-- Pounds per acre--			-- Million CWT--		
							5,964	5,621	5,848	197.8	173.9	171.0
All Cotton	13.7	16.9	14.4	13.3	16.0	13.7	708	537	650	-- Million 480--pound bales--		
										19.7	17.9	19.0



**TABLE 2**  
**World Crop Production Summary**

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America			Europe		FSU--12	Asia				South America		Selected Other			All Others		
			United States	Canada	Mexico	European Union	Oth. Europe		W. Europe	Eastern Europe	China	India	Indo-Pakistani	Thailand	Argentina	Brazil	Australia		South Africa	Turkey
--- Million metric tons ---																				
<u>Wheat</u>	524.9	461.7	63.2	23.1	4.2	84.7	0.8	33.9	60.0	99.3	59.8	0.0	15.2	0.0	11.3	2.2	8.9	1.8	14.7	41.8
	536.0	476.6	59.5	25.4	3.5	86.6	0.9	34.7	59.0	102.0	65.5	0.0	17.0	0.0	8.6	1.5	16.6	2.0	15.5	37.9
	1996/97 proj.																			
June	578.2	521.6	56.6	28.0	3.2	94.9	1.0	31.5	77.8	104.0	68.0	0.0	17.5	0.0	13.0	2.5	18.0	2.4	16.0	43.9
July	575.1	513.5	61.6	28.0	3.2	94.2	1.0	27.9	73.5	104.0	68.0	0.0	17.5	0.0	14.0	2.5	17.5	2.4	16.0	43.9
<u>Coarse Grains</u>	868.1	583.2	284.9	23.4	20.6	86.5	1.5	47.0	79.2	113.7	30.1	5.2	1.9	4.0	13.4	37.8	5.0	5.4	8.9	99.7
	794.1	584.7	209.4	24.1	20.0	88.1	1.6	52.6	57.2	126.3	29.7	5.3	1.8	3.9	13.7	32.8	9.1	11.3	9.4	97.8
	1996/97 proj.																			
June	876.8	616.4	260.4	27.4	23.0	95.8	1.7	50.1	67.2	128.1	33.6	5.5	1.9	3.8	15.4	33.8	8.5	10.2	9.9	100.6
July	872.2	610.3	261.9	26.9	23.0	97.3	1.7	49.2	60.5	128.1	33.6	5.5	1.9	3.8	15.4	33.8	8.5	10.2	10.4	100.6
<u>Rice (Milled)</u>	365.1	358.6	6.5	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	123.2	81.2	32.4	3.4	14.1	0.6	7.4	0.8	0.0	0.2	92.7
	370.9	365.3	5.7	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	129.7	81.0	33.2	3.8	14.4	0.6	6.7	0.8	0.0	0.2	92.6
	1996/97 proj.																			
June	375.1	369.5	5.6																	
July	376.5	371.0	5.6	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	131.0	82.0	34.0	3.8	14.2	0.6	7.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	94.4
<u>Total Grains 1/</u>	1,758.1	1,403.4	354.6	46.5	25.0	172.5	2.3	80.9	140.2	336.1	171.1	37.6	20.5	18.1	25.3	47.3	14.7	7.2	23.7	234.2
	1,701.1	1,426.5	274.6	49.5	23.6	175.9	2.6	87.3	117.1	358.0	176.1	38.5	22.6	18.3	22.9	40.9	26.5	13.3	25.1	228.2
	1996/97 proj.																			
June	1,830.1	1,507.5	322.6																	
July	1,823.8	1,494.8	329.1	54.9	26.4	193.0	2.6	77.1	134.9	363.1	183.6	39.5	23.2	18.0	30.0	43.3	26.9	12.6	26.7	239.0
<u>Oilseeds 2/</u>	260.7	180.9	79.7	9.6	1.0	12.7	0.8	4.1	8.8	42.4	23.8	4.8	3.2	0.8	19.4	27.0	1.0	0.7	1.7	19.2
	254.2	185.7	68.4	8.8	0.9	13.2	0.8	5.2	11.6	43.3	25.0	5.1	3.4	0.8	19.2	24.0	1.4	1.0	2.1	19.9
	1996/97 proj.																			
June	259.5	186.3	73.2																	
July	257.2	184.2	73.1	7.0	1.0	12.6	0.7	4.7	11.2	40.8	25.3	5.2	3.4	0.8	19.1	26.9	1.6	0.9	2.0	20.9
<u>Cotton</u>	85.5	65.9	19.7	0.0	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	19.9	10.8	0.0	6.3	0.0	1.6	2.5	1.5	0.1	2.9	8.9
	90.6	72.7	17.9	0.0	0.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	8.2	21.9	11.6	0.0	8.1	0.0	1.8	1.7	1.8	0.2	3.8	10.3
	1996/97 proj.																			
June	90.0	71.0	19.0																	
July	89.0	70.0	19.0	0.0	1.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	8.0	19.0	10.5	0.0	8.2	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.5	0.2	3.7	10.6

--- Million 480-pound bales ---

1/ Includes wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above.

2/ Includes soybean, cottonseed, peanut (in-shell), sunflowerseed, rapeseed, copra, and palm kernel.

Note: Entries of 0.0 Indicate no reported or insignificant production.



TABLE 3

# Wheat Area, Yield, and Production

## World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production		
	Prel.			Prel.			Prel.			From last month		
	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	From last month	From last year	
	Million hectares			Metric tons per hectare			Million metric tons			MMT	Percent	MMT
World	215.11	218.44	228.52	2.44	2.45	2.53	524.88	536.05	578.20	-3.11	-0.54	39.04
United States	25.00	24.67	23.57	2.53	2.41	2.40	63.17	59.48	56.61	4.99	8.82	2.11
Total Foreign	190.11	193.77	204.95	2.43	2.46	2.55	461.71	476.57	521.60	-8.10	-1.55	36.93
Major Exporters	39.75	41.74	47.00	3.22	3.29	3.27	128.03	137.21	153.88	-0.20	-0.13	16.47
EU-15	15.81	16.13	17.30	5.36	5.36	5.48	84.71	86.55	94.88	-0.70	-0.74	7.63
France	4.60	4.75	5.10	6.67	6.52	6.57	30.72	30.97	33.50	-0.50	-1.49	2.03
United Kingdom	1.81	1.86	2.00	7.35	7.76	7.75	13.31	14.40	15.50	-0.50	-3.23	0.60
Germany	2.44	2.58	2.70	6.77	6.89	6.85	16.48	17.76	18.50	-0.50	-2.70	0.24
Canada	10.84	11.25	12.90	2.13	2.26	2.17	23.12	25.43	28.00	0.00	0.00	2.57
Australia	8.00	9.85	10.80	1.11	1.69	1.67	8.90	16.62	18.00	-0.50	-2.78	0.88
Argentina	5.10	4.50	6.00	2.22	1.91	2.17	11.30	8.60	13.00	1.00	7.69	5.40
Major Importers	86.80	87.03	92.76	2.37	2.35	2.45	205.78	204.24	227.60	-7.90	-3.47	15.46
China	28.98	28.81	29.40	3.43	3.54	3.54	99.30	102.00	104.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
FSU-12	42.22	44.38	48.22	1.42	1.33	1.61	59.95	58.96	77.76	-4.30	-5.53	14.50
Russia	22.20	23.00	25.00	1.45	1.31	1.56	32.10	30.10	39.00	-2.00	-5.13	6.90
Ukraine	4.51	5.50	6.50	3.07	2.96	3.23	13.86	16.30	21.00	-2.00	-9.52	2.70
Kazakhstan	12.60	12.50	13.00	0.72	0.52	0.85	9.10	6.50	11.00	0.00	0.00	4.50
Baltic States	0.41	0.44	0.46	1.97	1.93	1.92	0.81	0.86	0.88	0.00	0.00	0.02
Eastern Europe	10.04	9.70	8.93	3.38	3.58	3.52	33.91	34.71	31.46	-3.60	-11.44	-6.85
Poland	2.41	2.41	2.40	3.18	3.60	3.33	7.66	8.67	8.00	0.30	3.75	-0.37
Romania	2.42	2.42	1.80	2.56	3.05	2.78	6.19	7.37	5.00	-1.70	-34.00	-4.07
Egypt	0.73	0.97	1.00	5.62	5.28	5.40	4.10	5.10	5.40	0.00	0.00	0.30
Morocco	3.05	1.70	3.05	1.81	0.65	1.84	5.52	1.10	5.60	0.00	0.00	4.50
Brazil	1.37	1.03	1.70	1.60	1.46	1.47	2.19	1.51	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.99
Other Foreign	63.56	65.01	65.19	2.01	2.08	2.15	127.91	135.12	140.13	-0.00	-0.00	5.00
India	25.10	25.60	25.30	2.38	2.56	2.69	59.84	65.47	68.00	0.00	0.00	2.53
Turkey	8.60	8.55	8.65	1.71	1.81	1.85	14.70	15.50	16.00	0.00	0.00	0.50
Pakistan	8.03	8.17	8.16	1.89	2.08	2.14	15.21	17.00	17.50	0.00	0.00	0.50
Mexico	0.97	0.87	0.80	4.30	3.98	4.00	4.15	3.46	3.20	0.00	0.00	-0.26
Saudi Arabia	0.60	0.47	0.27	4.47	4.30	4.91	2.68	2.00	1.30	0.00	0.00	-0.70
Rep. of South Africa	1.04	1.36	1.40	1.77	1.43	1.71	1.83	1.95	2.40	0.00	0.00	0.45
Others	19.23	19.99	20.62	1.53	1.49	1.54	29.49	29.74	31.73	-0.00	-0.00	1.98
												6.67







TABLE 5

# Corn Area, Yield, and Production

## World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production						
	Prel.			Prel.			Prel.			From last month		From last year				
	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent			
World	134.22	133.16	139.31	139.83	4.17	3.85	4.06	4.03	559.28	512.32	565.01	563.75	-1.25	-0.22	51.43	10.04
United States	29.50	26.30	29.30	29.99	8.70	7.12	7.91	7.72	256.62	187.31	231.79	231.53	-0.25	-0.11	44.23	23.61
Total Foreign	104.72	106.86	110.01	109.84	2.89	3.04	3.03	3.02	302.66	325.02	333.22	332.22	-1.00	-0.30	7.20	2.22
Major Exporters	6.65	7.04	7.60	7.60	2.94	3.53	3.37	3.37	19.54	24.86	25.60	25.60	0.00	0.00	0.74	2.98
Argentina	2.50	2.60	3.00	3.00	4.36	4.10	4.17	4.17	10.90	10.66	12.50	12.50	0.00	0.00	1.84	17.26
South Africa	2.95	3.30	3.40	3.40	1.64	3.18	2.79	2.79	4.85	10.50	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00	-1.00	-9.52
Thailand	1.20	1.14	1.20	1.20	3.17	3.25	3.00	3.00	3.80	3.70	3.60	3.60	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-2.70
Major Importers	20.79	21.01	21.91	21.79	3.50	3.70	3.74	3.73	72.67	77.80	81.88	81.38	-0.50	-0.61	3.58	4.60
Eastern Europe	7.07	6.95	7.30	7.24	3.21	3.65	3.49	3.40	22.72	25.36	25.48	24.58	-0.90	-3.53	-0.79	-3.10
Romania	3.00	3.12	3.30	3.30	2.84	3.18	3.03	2.88	8.50	9.92	10.00	9.50	-0.50	-5.00	-0.42	-4.26
Yugoslavia	2.10	2.10	2.20	2.20	3.57	3.95	3.64	3.64	7.50	8.30	8.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	-0.30	-3.61
EU-15	3.71	3.66	3.90	3.90	7.62	7.87	7.91	8.17	28.30	28.85	30.83	31.83	1.00	3.24	2.98	10.35
France	1.64	1.62	1.75	1.75	7.72	7.60	7.71	7.71	12.64	12.35	13.50	13.50	0.00	0.00	1.15	9.32
Italy	0.91	0.94	0.97	0.97	8.05	8.86	8.76	9.28	7.32	8.34	8.50	9.00	0.50	5.88	0.66	7.93
Mexico	8.02	7.50	7.70	7.70	2.12	2.13	2.27	2.27	17.01	16.00	17.50	17.50	0.00	0.00	1.50	9.38
FSU-12	1.88	2.80	2.90	2.85	2.15	2.52	2.59	2.42	4.03	7.04	7.52	6.92	-0.60	-7.98	-0.12	-1.78
Russia	0.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.80	1.70	2.00	2.00	0.90	1.70	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	17.65
Ukraine	0.65	1.15	1.20	1.20	2.36	3.04	2.92	2.50	1.54	3.50	3.50	3.00	-0.50	-14.29	-0.50	-14.29
Other W. Europe	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	8.67	9.20	8.57	8.57	0.26	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.01	4.35
Others	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	4.44	4.13	4.13	4.13	0.36	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-1.23
Other Foreign	77.28	78.81	80.50	80.45	2.72	2.82	2.80	2.80	210.45	222.35	225.74	225.24	-0.50	-0.22	2.88	1.30
China	21.15	22.77	23.50	23.50	4.69	4.92	4.85	4.85	99.28	112.00	114.00	114.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	1.79
Brazil	14.19	13.70	14.00	14.00	2.61	2.34	2.36	2.36	36.98	32.00	33.00	33.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	3.13
India	6.10	6.10	6.15	6.15	1.50	1.61	1.63	1.63	9.12	9.80	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	2.04
Canada	0.96	1.00	1.10	1.05	7.37	7.25	7.27	7.14	7.04	7.25	8.00	7.50	-0.50	-6.25	0.25	3.43
Indonesia	3.00	2.95	3.10	3.10	1.73	1.80	1.77	1.77	5.20	5.30	5.50	5.50	0.00	0.00	0.20	3.77
Philippines	2.97	2.70	2.70	2.70	1.53	1.56	1.52	1.52	4.53	4.20	4.10	4.10	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-2.38
Egypt	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	6.38	6.47	6.52	6.52	5.65	5.74	5.80	5.80	0.00	0.00	0.06	1.08
Zimbabwe	1.40	1.55	1.40	1.40	0.64	1.68	1.43	1.43	0.89	2.60	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	-0.60	-23.08
Others	26.63	27.15	27.66	27.66	1.57	1.60	1.57	1.57	41.75	43.47	43.34	43.34	0.00	0.00	-0.13	-0.29



TABLE 6

# Barley Area, Yield, and Production

## World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production						
	Prel.			Prel.			Prel.			From last month		From last year				
	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent			
							Metric tons per hectare			Million metric tons						
World	73.25	68.90	66.28	65.84	2.19	2.05	2.38	2.32	160.62	141.51	157.62	152.73	-4.89	-3.10	11.22	7.93
United States	2.70	2.54	2.75	2.74	3.03	3.08	3.17	3.13	8.16	7.82	8.71	8.57	-0.14	-1.61	0.75	9.59
Total Foreign	70.55	66.36	63.54	63.11	2.16	2.01	2.34	2.28	152.46	133.70	148.91	144.16	-4.75	-3.19	10.47	7.83
EU-15	10.98	10.76	11.42	11.42	3.98	4.06	4.32	4.36	43.74	43.70	49.36	49.86	0.50	1.01	6.16	14.09
Denmark	0.71	0.72	0.76	0.76	4.89	5.40	4.87	4.87	3.45	3.86	3.70	3.70	0.00	0.00	-0.16	-4.24
France	1.41	1.39	1.46	1.46	5.47	5.55	5.82	5.82	7.70	7.72	8.50	8.50	0.00	0.00	0.78	10.05
Germany	2.07	2.11	2.30	2.30	5.27	5.64	5.43	5.43	10.90	11.89	12.50	12.50	0.00	0.00	0.61	5.12
Italy	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	3.74	3.65	3.85	3.85	1.47	1.43	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.07	5.19
Spain	3.60	3.30	3.50	3.50	2.11	1.58	2.57	2.71	7.60	5.20	9.00	9.50	0.50	5.56	4.30	82.69
United Kingdom	1.11	1.17	1.25	1.25	5.38	5.88	5.60	5.60	5.95	6.85	7.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	2.19
FSU-12	29.71	26.16	20.90	20.38	1.72	1.20	1.75	1.54	51.18	31.26	36.50	31.40	-5.10	-13.97	0.13	0.42
Russia	16.40	15.00	12.00	11.50	1.65	1.05	1.58	1.48	27.00	15.80	19.00	17.00	-2.00	-10.53	1.20	7.59
Ukraine	5.09	4.40	3.50	3.50	2.85	2.16	2.86	2.00	14.51	9.50	10.00	7.00	-3.00	-30.00	-2.50	-26.32
Kazakstan	6.10	4.80	3.60	3.60	0.84	0.46	0.97	0.97	5.10	2.20	3.50	3.50	0.00	0.00	1.30	59.09
Baltic States	1.06	0.89	0.78	0.78	1.80	1.64	1.79	1.79	1.91	1.47	1.40	1.40	0.00	0.00	-0.07	-4.44
Eastern Europe	3.73	3.49	3.46	3.35	2.94	3.36	3.16	3.07	10.98	11.71	10.93	10.28	-0.65	-5.95	-1.43	-12.21
Poland	1.03	1.05	1.10	1.10	2.60	3.13	2.73	2.73	2.69	3.28	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	-0.28	-8.51
Czech Rep.	0.68	0.63	0.65	0.65	3.80	3.95	3.85	3.85	2.58	2.50	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Romania	0.76	0.57	0.55	0.50	2.12	2.98	2.73	2.60	1.61	1.70	1.50	1.30	-0.20	-13.33	-0.40	-23.53
Canada	4.09	4.37	5.00	5.00	2.86	2.99	2.90	2.90	11.69	13.04	14.50	14.50	0.00	0.00	1.47	11.24
Other W. Europe	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.23	3.60	3.94	3.80	3.80	0.86	0.93	0.88	0.88	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-5.51
Norway	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	2.85	3.29	3.29	3.29	0.51	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.17
Turkey	3.50	3.55	3.55	3.75	1.86	1.94	1.97	2.00	6.50	6.90	7.00	7.50	0.50	7.14	0.60	8.70
Australia	2.50	3.20	3.30	3.30	1.12	1.72	1.67	1.67	2.79	5.50	5.50	5.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04
China	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	3.17	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.80	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Morocco	2.58	1.30	2.30	2.30	1.44	0.46	1.48	1.48	3.72	0.60	3.40	3.40	0.00	0.00	2.80	466.67
India	0.79	0.85	0.85	0.85	1.67	1.86	1.88	1.88	1.31	1.58	1.60	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.02	1.27
Others	10.18	10.38	10.55	10.55	1.37	1.25	1.31	1.31	13.97	13.02	13.85	13.85	-0.00	-0.00	0.84	6.42



TABLE 7

# Oats Area, Yield, and Production

## World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production									
	Prel.			Prel.			Prel.			From last month		From last year							
	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	June	July	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent				
										Metric tons per hectare			Million metric tons						
World	19.88	18.38	18.71	18.17			1.67	1.56	1.69	1.70		33.27	28.66	31.61	30.81	-0.80	-2.53	2.15	7.52
United States	1.62	1.20	1.28	1.08			2.05	1.96	1.98	2.08		3.32	2.35	2.54	2.25	-0.29	-11.46	-0.10	-4.26
Total Foreign	18.25	17.18	17.43	17.09			1.64	1.53	1.67	1.67		29.94	26.31	29.07	28.56	-0.51	-1.75	2.25	8.57
FSU-12	9.99	9.40	9.32	8.92			1.39	1.14	1.36	1.36		13.85	10.67	12.63	12.13	-0.50	-3.96	1.46	13.68
Russia	8.35	8.00	8.00	7.60			1.28	1.08	1.25	1.25		10.70	8.60	10.00	9.50	-0.50	-5.00	0.90	10.47
Ukraine	0.60	0.55	0.50	0.50			2.30	2.00	2.20	2.20		1.39	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Belarus	0.36	0.33	0.30	0.30			2.29	2.12	2.33	2.33		0.83	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Baltic States	0.16	0.13	0.13	0.13			1.35	1.74	1.76	1.76		0.22	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-2.65
Maj. Foreign Exporters	2.70	2.51	2.88	2.94			1.81	1.94	2.02	1.98		4.89	4.88	5.82	5.82	0.00	0.00	0.94	19.16
Canada	1.49	1.20	1.63	1.69			2.44	2.38	2.46	2.37		3.64	2.86	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	1.14	39.96
Australia	0.94	1.04	1.00	1.00			0.96	1.62	1.50	1.50		0.90	1.67	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	-0.17	-10.29
Argentina	0.28	0.28	0.25	0.25			1.27	1.27	1.26	1.26		0.35	0.35	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-10.00
Other Foreign	5.74	5.46	5.43	5.43			2.12	2.13	2.12	2.12		12.14	11.63	11.51	11.49	-0.01	-0.09	-0.13	-1.14
China	0.50	0.54	0.55	0.55			1.20	1.19	1.18	1.18		0.60	0.64	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.56
EU-15	2.06	1.84	1.88	1.88			2.31	2.33	2.37	2.37		4.75	4.28	4.45	4.45	0.00	0.00	0.17	3.85
France	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15			4.20	4.16	4.14	4.14		0.68	0.62	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-3.23
Germany	0.39	0.31	0.33	0.33			4.24	4.60	4.55	4.55		1.66	1.42	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.08	5.56
Italy	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.13			2.47	2.26	2.31	2.31		0.36	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-1.64
Finland	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33			3.45	3.33	3.33	3.33		1.15	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27
Sweden	0.32	0.28	0.27	0.27			3.06	3.34	3.52	3.52		0.99	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.60
Eastern Europe	1.30	1.12	1.01	1.01			1.97	2.27	2.13	2.12		2.56	2.53	2.14	2.13	-0.01	-0.47	-0.40	-15.78
Czech Rep.	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06			3.28	3.17	3.33	3.33		0.22	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.01	5.26
Poland	0.62	0.60	0.45	0.45			2.01	2.51	2.22	2.22		1.24	1.50	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	-33.11
Yugoslavia	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13			1.67	1.67	1.92	1.85		0.20	0.20	0.25	0.24	-0.01	-4.00	0.04	20.00
Norway	0.10	0.09	0.12	0.12			3.01	3.78	3.50	3.50		0.30	0.35	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.07	19.32
Turkey	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15			2.00	1.83	1.72	1.72		0.30	0.28	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-9.09
Others	1.29	1.40	1.41	1.41			1.92	1.76	1.78	1.78		2.48	2.45	2.50	2.50	-0.00	-0.00	0.05	1.88







TABLE 9

# Sorghum Area, Yield, and Production

## World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production							
	Prel.			Prel.			Prel.			From last month		From last year					
	1994/95	1995/96	June	July	1994/95	1995/96	June	July	1994/95	1995/96	June	July	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent	
											Million metric tons						
World	40.86	39.64	41.02	41.53	1.41	1.37	1.52	1.55	57.74	54.39	62.20	64.36	2.16	3.47	9.97	18.33	
United States	3.61	3.35	4.10	4.61	4.57	3.49	4.19	4.19	16.49	11.69	17.15	19.31	2.16	12.59	7.61	65.08	
Total Foreign	37.25	36.29	36.92	36.92	1.11	1.18	1.22	1.22	41.25	42.69	45.05	45.05	0.00	0.00	2.36	5.52	
India	12.80	12.30	12.60	12.60	0.72	0.79	0.87	0.87	9.20	9.70	11.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	1.30	13.40	
China	1.37	1.20	1.20	1.20	4.60	5.00	4.75	4.75	6.30	6.00	5.70	5.70	0.00	0.00	-0.30	-5.00	
Mexico	1.10	1.30	1.65	1.65	2.73	2.69	3.03	3.03	3.00	3.50	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	42.86	
Nigeria	6.50	6.40	6.45	6.45	1.00	1.06	1.05	1.05	6.50	6.80	6.80	6.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Sudan	5.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.74	0.70	0.75	0.75	3.70	2.80	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	7.14	
Argentina	0.47	0.63	0.55	0.55	3.53	3.32	3.64	3.64	1.65	2.10	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-4.76	
Australia	0.50	0.65	0.60	0.60	2.02	2.38	2.00	2.00	1.02	1.56	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	-0.35	-22.83	
Ethiopia	0.93	0.93	0.94	0.94	1.29	1.24	1.28	1.28	1.20	1.15	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.05	4.35	
Colombia	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3.09	3.10	3.19	3.19	0.56	0.54	0.58	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.03	5.89	
Venezuela	0.15	0.18	0.18	0.18	1.33	1.31	1.31	1.31	0.20	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Egypt	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	4.63	5.24	5.00	5.00	0.76	0.78	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-3.23	
Yemen	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.99	1.03	1.00	1.00	0.44	0.46	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-2.60	
Tanzania	0.60	0.69	0.70	0.70	0.75	1.22	1.14	1.14	0.45	0.84	0.80	0.80	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-4.76	
Niger	1.30	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.32	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.42	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-2.28	
Rep. of South Africa	0.14	0.17	0.15	0.15	1.68	2.76	2.50	2.50	0.24	0.48	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	-0.11	-21.88	
Thailand	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Others	5.44	5.40	5.47	5.47	1.00	0.97	1.00	1.00	5.41	5.25	5.47	5.47	0.00	0.00	0.22	4.17	



**TABLE 10**  
**Rice Area, Yield, and Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Area		Yield (Rough)		Production (Milled)		Change in Production	
	Prel.	1996/97 Proj.	Prel.	1996/97 Proj.	Prel.	1996/97 Proj.	From last month	From last year
	1994/95	1995/96	1994/95	1995/96	1994/95	1995/96	MMT	Percent
		Million hectares		Metric tons per hectare		Million metric tons	MMT	Percent
World	147.77	147.76	3.66	3.72	365.11	370.95	1.45	0.39
United States	1.34	1.25	6.68	6.30	6.55	5.68	-0.03	-0.59
Total Foreign	146.43	146.51	3.63	3.70	358.56	365.27	1.48	0.40
Major Exporters	23.50	23.82	2.86	2.96	43.15	45.25	45.64	
Vietnam	6.68	6.78	3.70	3.81	16.30	17.05	17.20	
Thailand	9.20	9.25	2.33	2.36	14.12	14.40	14.20	
Burma	5.52	5.70	2.90	3.02	9.28	10.00	10.44	
Pakistan	2.11	2.09	2.45	2.73	3.45	3.80	3.80	
Major Importers	15.71	15.83	4.15	4.17	43.45	43.87	45.25	
Indonesia	11.17	11.30	4.46	4.52	32.40	33.20	34.00	
Rep. of Korea	1.10	1.06	6.25	6.05	5.06	4.69	4.75	
EU-15	0.36	0.36	5.63	5.59	1.30	1.23	1.57	
Iran	0.62	0.62	4.36	4.36	1.80	1.80	1.90	
Nigeria	1.67	1.70	2.20	2.22	2.20	2.26	2.30	
Other Foreign	107.23	106.87	3.96	4.04	271.96	276.16	-89.40	
China	30.17	30.70	5.83	6.03	123.15	129.65	131.00	
India	42.50	42.30	2.86	2.87	81.16	80.96	82.00	
Bangladesh	9.92	9.95	2.55	2.67	16.83	17.68	18.00	
Japan	2.21	2.12	6.77	6.34	10.90	9.78	9.70	
Brazil	4.24	3.91	2.57	2.50	7.40	6.65	7.00	
Philippines	3.67	3.80	2.86	2.83	6.81	7.00	7.00	
Egypt	0.58	0.42	7.94	8.06	2.83	2.10	2.50	
Taiwan	0.37	0.37	5.63	5.67	1.51	1.51	1.51	
FSU-12	0.55	0.54	2.82	2.70	1.00	0.95	1.00	
Russia	0.20	0.20	2.69	2.31	0.35	0.30	0.35	
Australia	0.13	0.15	8.88	7.68	0.81	0.82	0.90	
Others	12.90	12.61	2.77	2.69	19.55	19.06	-350.01	
							MMT	Percent
							1.45	0.39
							-0.03	-0.59
							1.48	0.40
							45.64	
							17.20	
							14.20	
							10.44	
							3.80	
							45.25	
							34.00	
							4.75	
							1.57	
							1.90	
							2.30	
							-89.40	
							131.00	
							82.00	
							18.00	
							9.70	
							7.00	
							7.00	
							2.50	
							1.51	
							1.00	
							0.35	
							0.90	
							-350.01	
							19.49	
							1.43	
							1.04	
							1.28	
							1.83	
							-0.08	
							5.26	
							0.00	
							19.05	
							0.00	
							0.05	
							0.05	
							0.08	
							0.43	
							2.24	



TABLE 11

# Total Oilseed Area, Yield, and Production

## World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production				
	Prel.		1996/97 Proj.	Prel.		1996/97 Proj.	Prel.		1996/97 Proj.	From last month		From last year		
	1994/95	1995/96	July	1994/95	1995/96	July	1994/95	1995/96	June	July	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World Total 1/ Total Foreign 1/ Copra Palm Kernel	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	260.65 180.93 5.47 4.54	254.15 185.74 5.01 4.67	259.50 186.30 5.14 4.96	257.20 184.15 5.14 4.96	-2.30 -2.15 0.13 0.29	-0.88 -1.15 2.58 6.19	3.05 -1.59 0.13 0.29	1.20 -0.85 2.58 6.19
Major Oilseeds 2/ United States 2/	156.26 32.20	161.28 33.57	158.71 32.88	1.60 2.48	1.52 2.04	1.56 2.22	250.64 79.72	244.48 68.41	247.11 73.20	247.11 73.05	-0.15	-0.20	2.63 4.64	1.08 6.78
Foreign Oilseeds 2/ South America Brazil	124.06 24.62 13.00	127.71 24.76 12.23	125.83 25.61 13.43	1.38 2.03 2.08	1.38 1.90 1.96	1.38 1.97 2.00	170.91 50.09 27.02	176.07 47.15 23.98	174.06 50.36 26.87	174.06 50.36 26.87	-2.00 3.21 2.89	-1.14 6.81 12.06	-2.00 3.21 2.89	-1.14 6.81 12.06
Argentina Paraguay	9.36 1.46	10.14 1.45	9.60 1.51	2.08 1.70	1.90 1.74	1.99 1.80	19.43 2.48	19.24 2.53	19.11 2.73	19.11 2.73	-0.13 0.20	-0.69 7.91	-0.13 0.20	-0.69 7.91
China India	25.89 27.98	25.40 29.83	24.70 29.70	1.64 0.83	1.70 0.82	1.65 0.83	42.38 23.24	43.28 24.42	40.85 24.65	40.85 24.65	-2.44 0.23	-5.63 0.94	-2.44 0.23	-5.63 0.94
European Union France	6.43 1.83	5.98 1.92	5.71 1.85	1.97 2.25	2.20 2.53	2.20 2.46	12.70 4.11	13.19 4.86	12.59 4.56	12.59 4.56	-0.60 -0.30	-4.56 -6.17	-0.60 -0.30	-4.56 -6.17
Italy Germany	0.43 1.26	0.47 1.04	0.49 0.94	2.75 2.51	2.60 3.13	2.75 2.87	1.18 3.15	1.22 3.27	1.35 2.70	1.35 2.70	0.13 -0.57	10.42 -17.28	0.13 -0.57	10.42 -17.28
Spain United Kingdom	1.35 0.50	1.09 0.45	1.15 0.38	0.83 2.61	0.63 2.99	1.14 2.89	1.11 1.30	0.68 1.33	1.31 1.10	1.31 1.10	0.63 -0.23	92.23 -17.29	0.63 -0.23	92.23 -17.29
FSU-12 Russia	8.98 3.84	10.12 4.86	9.89 4.75	0.98 0.81	1.15 0.95	1.13 0.92	8.79 3.10	11.60 4.62	11.22 4.38	11.22 4.38	-0.39 -0.23	-3.34 -5.09	-0.39 -0.23	-3.34 -5.09
Ukraine Uzbekistan	1.86 1.54	2.06 1.50	1.95 1.50	0.87 1.63	1.41 1.67	1.46 1.60	1.62 2.50	2.90 2.50	2.84 2.40	2.84 2.40	-0.06 -0.10	-2.04 -4.00	-0.06 -0.10	-2.04 -4.00
Turkmenistan Canada	0.54 6.66	0.45 6.14	0.45 4.64	1.19 1.44	1.22 1.43	1.33 1.52	0.64 9.60	0.55 8.78	0.60 7.03	0.60 7.03	0.05 -1.76	9.09 -20.00	0.05 -1.76	9.09 -20.00
Indonesia Pakistan	2.10 3.12	2.14 3.46	2.14 3.47	1.18 1.01	1.21 0.98	1.22 0.99	2.49 3.15	2.60 3.40	2.61 3.44	2.61 3.44	0.01 0.04	0.39 1.21	0.01 0.04	0.39 1.21
Eastern Europe Poland	2.49 0.37	3.10 0.61	3.01 0.38	1.63 2.04	1.68 2.25	1.55 2.11	4.06 0.76	5.19 1.36	4.67 0.80	4.67 0.80	-0.52 -0.56	-10.01 -41.22	-0.52 -0.56	-10.01 -41.22
Romania Hungary	0.65 0.45	0.79 0.53	0.93 0.55	1.33 1.60	1.32 1.42	1.18 1.54	0.86 0.72	1.04 0.76	1.09 0.84	1.09 0.84	0.05 0.08	4.70 10.99	0.05 0.08	4.70 10.99
Turkey Philippines	1.21 0.06	1.41 0.06	1.34 0.06	1.39 0.87	1.48 0.83	1.51 0.86	1.68 0.06	2.10 0.05	2.01 0.06	2.01 0.06	-0.08 0.00	-3.91 3.77	-0.08 0.00	-3.91 3.77
Mexico Others	0.50 14.03	0.45 14.86	0.49 15.06	1.63 0.85	1.62 0.91	1.58 0.92	0.82 11.87	0.73 13.58	0.78 13.81	0.78 13.81	0.05 0.24	6.74 1.73	0.05 0.24	6.74 1.73

1/ Major oilseeds plus copra and palm kernel. 2/ Individual countries and regions include soybean, cottonseed, peanut (inshell), sunflowerseed, and rapeseed.

**TABLE 12**  
**Soybean Area, Yield, and Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production		
	Prel.			Prel.			Prel.			From last month		
	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	From last month	From last year	
	Million hectares			Metric tons per hectare			Million metric tons			MMT	Percent	MMT
												Percent
World	62.87	61.73	64.03	2.19	2.00	2.06	137.54	123.62	132.08			8.46
United States	24.63	24.94	25.52	2.78	2.35	2.47	68.49	58.56	63.00			4.44
Total Foreign	38.24	36.79	38.51	1.81	1.77	1.79	69.04	65.06	69.08			4.02
Major Exporters	18.48	17.90	19.40	3.49	2.13	2.16	40.75	38.10	42.00			3.90
Brazil	11.68	11.00	12.20	2.22	2.11	2.13	25.90	23.20	26.00			2.80
Argentina	5.70	5.80	6.00	2.22	2.17	2.25	12.65	12.60	13.50			0.90
Paraguay	1.10	1.10	1.20	2.00	2.09	2.08	2.20	2.30	2.50			0.20
Other Foreign	19.76	18.89	19.11	1.43	1.43	1.42	28.29	26.96	27.08			0.12
China	10.00	8.50	8.30	1.60	1.59	1.60	16.00	13.50	13.30			-0.20
India	3.99	4.81	5.00	0.83	0.93	0.90	3.30	4.47	4.50			0.03
Canada	0.82	0.82	0.88	2.75	2.78	2.56	2.25	2.28	2.25			-0.03
Indonesia	1.47	1.50	1.50	1.09	1.13	1.13	1.60	1.70	1.70			0.00
Eastern Europe	0.16	0.18	0.20	1.56	1.70	1.52	0.26	0.30	0.30			-0.00
European Union	0.35	0.29	0.32	2.93	3.23	3.15	1.03	0.94	0.99			0.05
FSU-12	0.67	0.56	0.57	0.73	0.64	0.74	0.49	0.36	0.42			0.07
Russia	0.58	0.49	0.50	0.73	0.60	0.70	0.42	0.29	0.35			0.06
Ukraine	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.60	0.75	0.83	0.03	0.03	0.03			-0.00
Mexico	0.29	0.14	0.14	1.82	1.99	1.96	0.53	0.27	0.27			-0.01
Thailand	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.36	1.29	1.29	0.48	0.45	0.45			0.00
Korea, DPR	0.34	0.34	0.30	1.18	1.21	1.00	0.40	0.41	0.30			-0.11
Japan	0.06	0.07	0.07	1.62	1.72	1.71	0.10	0.12	0.12			0.00
Bolivia	0.30	0.40	0.53	1.83	1.90	1.90	0.55	0.76	1.00			0.24
Rep. of Korea	0.12	0.11	0.10	1.26	1.52	1.60	0.15	0.16	0.16			0.00
Colombia	0.06	0.05	0.05	2.07	2.00	2.00	0.12	0.09	0.09			0.00
Others	0.78	0.79	0.82	1.34	1.45	1.50	1.04	1.14	1.22			0.08





**TABLE 14**  
**Peanut Area, Yield, and Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production		
	Prel.			Prel.			Prel.			From last month		
	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	From last month	MMT	Percent
			July			July						From last year
World	19.61	19.49	19.87	1.34	1.33	1.33	26.28	25.94	26.45		0.51	1.98
United States	0.66	0.61	0.58	2.94	2.56	2.80	1.93	1.57	1.62		0.05	3.12
Total Foreign	18.96	18.88	19.29	1.28	1.29	1.29	24.35	24.37	24.83		0.46	1.90
China	3.78	3.81	3.80	2.56	2.68	2.58	9.68	10.20	9.80		-0.40	-3.92
India	7.92	7.80	8.20	1.04	0.95	1.00	8.26	7.40	8.20		0.80	10.81
Indonesia	0.61	0.62	0.62	1.44	1.44	1.45	0.88	0.89	0.90		0.01	1.12
Senegal	0.93	0.89	0.90	0.77	0.91	0.94	0.72	0.81	0.85		0.04	4.94
Burma	0.49	0.46	0.46	0.90	1.08	1.08	0.45	0.50	0.50		0.00	0.00
Sudan	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.71	0.73	0.73	0.39	0.40	0.40		0.00	0.00
Zaire	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.38	0.38	0.38		0.00	0.00
Argentina	0.16	0.20	0.20	1.75	1.75	1.80	0.28	0.35	0.36		0.01	2.86
Nigeria	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.25	0.25	0.25		0.00	0.00
Vietnam	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.36	1.25	1.25	0.27	0.25	0.25		0.00	0.00
Rep. of South Africa	0.11	0.14	0.14	0.98	1.48	1.48	0.11	0.20	0.20		0.00	0.00
Thailand	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.32	1.31	1.31	0.17	0.17	0.17		0.00	0.00
Burkina Faso	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.16	0.16	0.16		0.00	0.00
Brazil	0.09	0.09	0.09	1.67	1.67	1.67	0.15	0.15	0.15		0.00	0.00
Central African Rep.	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.15	0.15	0.15		0.00	0.00
Cameroon	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.14	0.14	0.14		0.00	0.00
Cote d'Ivoire	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.15	0.15	0.15		0.00	0.00
Mexico	0.06	0.07	0.07	1.27	1.26	1.14	0.08	0.08	0.08		-0.00	-2.44
Gambia	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.11	1.22	1.21	0.11	0.12	0.12		-0.00	-0.86
Others	1.98	1.97	1.98	0.81	0.83	0.83	1.60	1.63	1.64		0.01	0.43



TABLE 15

# Sunflowerseed Area, Yield, and Production

## World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production		
	Prel.			Prel.			Prel.			From last month		
	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	From last month	From last year	
	Million hectares			Metric tons per hectare			Million metric tons			MMT	Percent	MMT
World	18.95	20.63	19.52	1.24	1.25	1.26	23.49	25.78	24.58			-1.21
United States	1.39	1.36	1.09	1.58	1.33	1.42	2.19	1.82	1.54			-0.27
Total Foreign	17.56	19.27	18.43	1.21	1.24	1.25	21.29	23.97	23.03			-0.93
FSU-12	5.31	6.56	6.38	0.82	1.13	1.10	4.36	7.38	7.01			-0.37
Russia	3.11	4.10	4.00	0.82	1.02	0.98	2.55	4.20	3.90			-0.30
Ukraine	1.78	2.00	1.90	0.88	1.43	1.47	1.57	2.85	2.80			-0.05
Argentina	2.80	3.20	2.50	2.11	1.75	1.80	5.90	5.60	4.50			-1.10
European Union	2.85	2.38	2.29	1.41	1.36	1.59	4.03	3.23	3.65			0.42
France	1.03	0.98	0.90	2.00	1.95	2.00	2.05	1.90	1.80			-0.10
Spain	1.24	0.98	1.00	0.79	0.59	1.10	0.98	0.58	1.10			0.53
Italy	0.22	0.25	0.23	2.30	2.00	2.26	0.50	0.50	0.52			0.02
Eastern Europe	1.67	1.93	2.07	1.46	1.39	1.36	2.43	2.69	2.81			0.12
Hungary	0.41	0.49	0.50	1.61	1.43	1.54	0.67	0.70	0.77			0.07
Romania	0.58	0.72	0.85	1.32	1.30	1.18	0.77	0.93	1.00			0.07
Yugoslavia	0.16	0.17	0.18	1.93	1.74	1.89	0.31	0.30	0.34			0.04
Bulgaria	0.46	0.49	0.47	1.29	1.33	1.19	0.60	0.65	0.56			-0.09
Czech Republic	0.02	0.02	0.02	2.38	1.79	1.90	0.04	0.03	0.04			0.01
China	0.80	0.78	0.80	1.88	1.81	1.78	1.50	1.40	1.43			0.02
India	1.97	2.17	2.20	0.61	0.65	0.68	1.20	1.40	1.50			0.10
Turkey	0.55	0.60	0.55	1.09	1.17	1.20	0.60	0.70	0.66			-0.04
Rep. of South Africa	0.54	0.61	0.50	0.83	1.10	1.05	0.45	0.67	0.53			-0.15
Australia	0.14	0.07	0.14	0.95	1.22	1.00	0.13	0.09	0.14			0.05
Burma	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.60	0.73	0.73	0.11	0.11	0.11			0.00
Others	0.76	0.83	0.86	0.77	0.83	0.82	0.58	0.69	0.70			0.01
												2.04

TABLE 16

# Rapeseed Area, Yield, and Production

## World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production			
	Prel.			Prel.			Prel.			From last month		From last year	
	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares			Metric tons per hectare			Million metric tons						
World	22.74	24.13	21.81	1.33	1.43	1.38	30.31	34.60	30.07			-4.53	-13.09
United States	0.14	0.17	0.15	1.49	1.44	1.44	0.21	0.25	0.22			-0.03	-13.60
Total Foreign	22.60	23.95	21.66	1.33	1.43	1.38	30.10	34.35	29.86			-4.50	-13.09
India	6.23	6.40	6.30	0.94	0.97	0.95	5.88	6.20	6.00			-0.20	-3.23
China	5.78	6.89	6.80	1.30	1.41	1.32	7.49	9.74	9.00			-0.74	-7.63
Canada	5.76	5.27	3.70	1.26	1.22	1.27	7.23	6.44	4.70			-1.74	-26.97
European Union	2.80	2.84	2.59	2.50	2.92	2.77	6.99	8.30	7.18			-1.11	-13.41
France	0.71	0.85	0.85	2.55	3.20	2.94	1.80	2.70	2.50			-0.20	-7.41
Germany	1.07	0.99	0.90	2.66	3.17	2.89	2.84	3.13	2.60			-0.53	-16.85
United Kingdom	0.50	0.45	0.38	2.61	2.99	2.89	1.30	1.33	1.10			-0.23	-17.29
Denmark	0.17	0.15	0.10	2.18	2.13	2.37	0.37	0.32	0.23			-0.10	-30.56
Sweden	0.13	0.11	0.08	1.66	2.05	2.13	0.21	0.22	0.16			-0.06	-25.58
Eastern Europe	0.65	0.97	0.73	2.10	2.25	2.14	1.36	2.19	1.55			-0.64	-29.05
Poland	0.37	0.61	0.38	2.04	2.25	2.11	0.76	1.36	0.80			-0.56	-41.22
Czech Republic	0.19	0.25	0.23	2.37	2.43	2.29	0.45	0.61	0.52			-0.10	-15.99
Australia	0.34	0.41	0.40	0.90	1.59	1.48	0.31	0.65	0.59			-0.06	-8.53
FSU-12	0.30	0.43	0.40	0.85	0.60	0.62	0.25	0.26	0.24			-0.02	-5.81
Russia	0.15	0.28	0.25	0.83	0.45	0.52	0.12	0.13	0.13			0.00	4.00
Pakistan	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.74	0.75	0.75	0.23	0.23	0.23			0.00	0.00
Bangladesh	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.24	0.24	0.24			0.00	0.42
Others	0.11	0.11	0.11	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.12	0.12	0.12			-0.00	-0.00



**TABLE 17**  
**Copra, Palm Kernel, and Palm Oil Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Production			Change in Production			
	1994/95	Prel. 1995/96	1996/97 Proj. July	From last month		From last year	
	Million metric tons			MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
COPRA							
World	5.47	5.01	5.14			0.13	2.58
Philippines	2.69	2.10	2.20			0.10	4.76
Indonesia	1.24	1.31	1.30			-0.00	-0.38
India	0.60	0.61	0.64			0.03	4.92
Mexico	0.18	0.22	0.23			0.00	2.27
Sri Lanka	0.07	0.07	0.07			0.00	0.00
Vietnam	0.13	0.13	0.13			0.00	0.00
Malaysia	0.02	0.02	0.02			-0.00	-13.04
Others	0.55	0.55	0.55			0.00	0.36
PALM KERNEL							
World	4.54	4.67	4.96			0.29	6.19
Malaysia	2.37	2.40	2.60			0.20	8.33
Indonesia	1.10	1.18	1.25			0.08	6.38
Nigeria	0.28	0.27	0.27			-0.01	-1.85
Cote d'Ivoire	0.06	0.06	0.07			0.00	3.17
Colombia	0.07	0.08	0.08			0.00	2.63
Thailand	0.07	0.09	0.10			0.01	10.47
Zaire	0.03	0.03	0.03			0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.03	0.04	0.04			0.00	11.11
Others	0.53	0.53	0.54			0.00	0.38
PALM OIL							
World	14.75	15.37	16.17			0.79	5.17
Malaysia	7.77	8.00	8.40			0.40	5.00
Indonesia	4.20	4.45	4.75			0.30	6.74
Nigeria	0.60	0.59	0.58			-0.01	-1.69
Cote d'Ivoire	0.29	0.30	0.31			0.01	3.33
Colombia	0.37	0.40	0.40			0.01	2.03
Thailand	0.30	0.37	0.41			0.04	10.81
Zaire	0.11	0.11	0.12			0.00	2.68
Ecuador	0.19	0.22	0.25			0.03	13.64
Others	0.92	0.94	0.95			0.01	1.49

July 1996

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

**TABLE 18**

**Cotton Area, Yield, and Production**

**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change In Production			
	Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		From Last Month		From Last Year	
	1994/95	1995/96	June	July	1994/95	1995/96	June	July	1994/95	1995/96	June	July	MBales	Percent	MBales	Percent
			Million hectares				Kilograms per hectare					Million 480 lb. bales				
World	32.14	35.38	33.63	33.53	579	558	583	578	85.53	90.62	90.00	88.99	-1.01	-1.12	-1.63	-1.80
United States	5.39	6.48	5.67	5.55	794	602	730	745	19.66	17.90	19.00	19.00	0.00	0.00	1.10	6.15
Total Foreign	26.75	28.90	27.96	27.98	536	548	553	545	65.87	72.72	71.00	69.99	-1.01	-1.42	-2.73	-3.76
Major Exporters	15.86	16.56		16.16	664	692		686	48.38	52.63		50.91			-1.73	-3.28
China	5.53	5.42		5.00	784	879		827	19.90	21.90		19.00			-2.90	-13.24
Pakistan	2.65	3.00		3.00	514	588		595	6.25	8.10		8.20			0.10	1.23
Sudan	0.17	0.22		0.24	501	485		499	0.40	0.49		0.55			0.06	12.24
Turkey	0.58	0.74		0.71	1080	1128		1135	2.89	3.84		3.70			-0.14	-3.72
FSU—12	2.71	2.57		2.55	706	697		684	8.78	8.24		8.00			-0.24	-2.91
Uzbekistan	1.54	1.50		1.50	818	833		798	5.78	5.74		5.50			-0.24	-4.18
Turkmenistan	0.54	0.45		0.45	648	556		556	1.61	1.15		1.15			0.00	0.00
Other	0.63	0.62		0.60	482	472		494	1.39	1.35		1.35			0.00	0.00
Egypt	0.31	0.31		0.38	835	774		802	1.17	1.09		1.40			0.31	28.68
African Franc Zone	1.45	1.61		1.61	399	424		434	2.66	3.14		3.21			0.06	1.94
Southern Hemisphere	2.46	2.68		2.68	561	473		557	6.34	5.83		6.85			1.03	17.60
Argentina	0.70	0.94		0.90	500	417		472	1.61	1.80		1.95			0.15	8.33
Australia	0.22	0.30		0.38	1509	1325		1404	1.54	1.83		2.45			0.63	34.25
Brazil	1.22	1.13		1.13	451	328		376	2.53	1.70		1.95			0.25	14.71
Paraguay	0.32	0.31		0.27	453	351		403	0.67	0.50		0.50			0.00	0.00
Major Importers	0.47	0.53		0.58	948	954		913	2.06	2.34		2.41			0.07	3.21
Other Foreign	10.42	11.81		11.24	322	327		323	15.43	17.76		16.67			-1.08	-6.09
India	7.86	8.65		8.00	300	292		286	10.81	11.60		10.50			-1.10	-9.48
Others	2.56	3.16		3.24	393	424		415	4.62	6.16		6.17			0.02	0.29



TABLE 19

The table below presents a 15-year record of the difference between the July projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the July projection and the final estimate have averaged 14.7 million tons (2.9 percent) and ranged from -34.6 to 23.7 million tons. The July projection has been below the final 8 times and above the final 7 times.

## RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 – 1995/96 1/						
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below	Above	
	Average	Average	Difference		Final	Final	
	Percent	--- Million metric tons ---				Number of years 2/	
<b>WHEAT</b>							
World	2.9	14.7	–34.6	23.7	8	7	
U.S.	3.0	1.9	–6.2	5.4	5	10	
Foreign	3.2	14.3	–32.0	21.1	8	7	
<b>COARSE GRAINS 3/</b>							
World	2.5	19.9	–33.8	53.6	8	7	
U.S.	9.6	19.6	–32.6	57.7	7	8	
Foreign	1.9	10.8	–24.1	24.2	6	9	
<b>RICE (Milled)</b>							
World	2.5	8.3	–24.0	13.0	11	4	
U.S.	4.7	0.2	–0.5	0.3	7	6	
Foreign	2.6	8.3	–24.3	12.7	11	4	
<b>SOYBEANS</b>							
World	4.2	4.4	–11.9	7.5	6	9	
U.S.	6.2	3.4	–9.8	9.7	8	7	
Foreign	5.9	2.8	–7.2	6.2	7	8	
		--- Million 480-lb. bales ---					
<b>COTTON</b>							
World	4.8	3.8	–13.3	10.3	9	6	
U.S.	9.3	1.4	–2.8	3.6	11	4	
Foreign	4.7	3.2	–12.1	10.5	7	7	
<b>UNITED STATES</b>		----- Million bushels -----					
<b>CORN</b>	10.9	722	–1,103	2,034	9	6	
<b>SORGHUM</b>	13.2	93	–213	171	9	6	
<b>BARLEY</b>	6.9	32	–87	62	4	10	
<b>OATS</b>	11.7	37	–39	144	4	11	

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82-1994/95 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year.

2/ May not total 15 if projection was the same as the final.

3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

# WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

July 12, 1996



## 1 - CANADA

Highly variable weather, alternating between warm and dry versus cool and wet, has resulted in generally favorable conditions for grains and oilseeds. Although most crops, currently in or nearing reproduction, still lag normal development, moisture reserves are mostly adequate to abundant for growth.

## 2 - UNITED STATES

Hot, dry weather stressed crops and livestock in the southern Plains until recently. Cooler, showery weather in July has eased the severe drought in the Texas Panhandle and Oklahoma. A drying trend covers the western Corn Belt but mild temperatures favor corn and soybean growth across the Midwest. Recent showers have benefited summer crops in the Southeast, following June dryness. Tropical showers have fallen recently in the Southwest, while mostly dry weather prevailed in the Northwest Hurricane Bertha threatened the East Coast on July 11.

## 3 - SOUTH AMERICA

Early July rainfall boosted topsoil moisture for germinating winter wheat and wheat planting in central Argentina. Near to above normal June rainfall favored vegetative winter wheat across southern Brazil.

## 4 - EUROPE

Precipitation in June was below normal over most areas except in northern Italy and the Czech Republic, where precipitation was above normal. Above-normal temperatures prevailed over southern Europe while unseasonably cool weather covered the north. Periodic heat in the southeast increased stress on crops.

## 5 - FSU-WESTERN

Dry weather has been accompanied by a heat wave since early July over most of Ukraine and Russia, adversely affecting crop development. However, the dryness favored winter wheat harvesting.

## 6 - FSU - NEW LANDS

In Russia, adequate moisture since June benefited spring grains in the vegetative stage. In Kazakhstan, a drying trend since mid-June lowered soil moisture, but temperatures have remained at seasonable levels.

## 7 - EASTERN ASIA

Excessive rainfall in late June and early July caused flooding in east-central China, possibly damaging rice and cotton. However, the rain eased dryness and replenished reservoirs. Near to above normal June rainfall aided summer crops across the North China Plain and Manchuria. The Korean Peninsula received above normal June rainfall while Japan reported near normal rainfall.

## 8 - SOUTH ASIA

Since early June, a vigorous monsoon, in conjunction with unseasonable tropical cyclone activity, generated above normal rainfall across northern, western and eastern India. As a result, eastern rice areas have adequate to excessive moisture for early development. Flooding occurred from Gujarat's groundnut belt (prior to planting) to north-central India's cotton areas, but long-term moisture reserves are generally favorable. In contrast, dryness prevented early planting in major oilseed, cotton, and coarse grain areas of central and southern India.

## 9 - SOUTHEAST ASIA

Near normal June rainfall covered most of Indochina and the Philippines, maintaining irrigation supplies for main-season rice. Only central Vietnam, peninsular Malaysia, and western and northern Luzon reported below normal rainfall. In Java, scattered June rainfall favored second-season rice as main-season rice harvesting neared completion.

## 10 - AUSTRALIA

Since mid-June, beneficial rain across the west and southeast has improved topsoil moisture reserves for winter grain establishment. Mild weather accompanied the rain, aiding crop development. Sporadic showers have kept topsoils moist in east-central winter grain areas. Recent dryness along Queensland's coast is aiding early sugarcane harvesting.

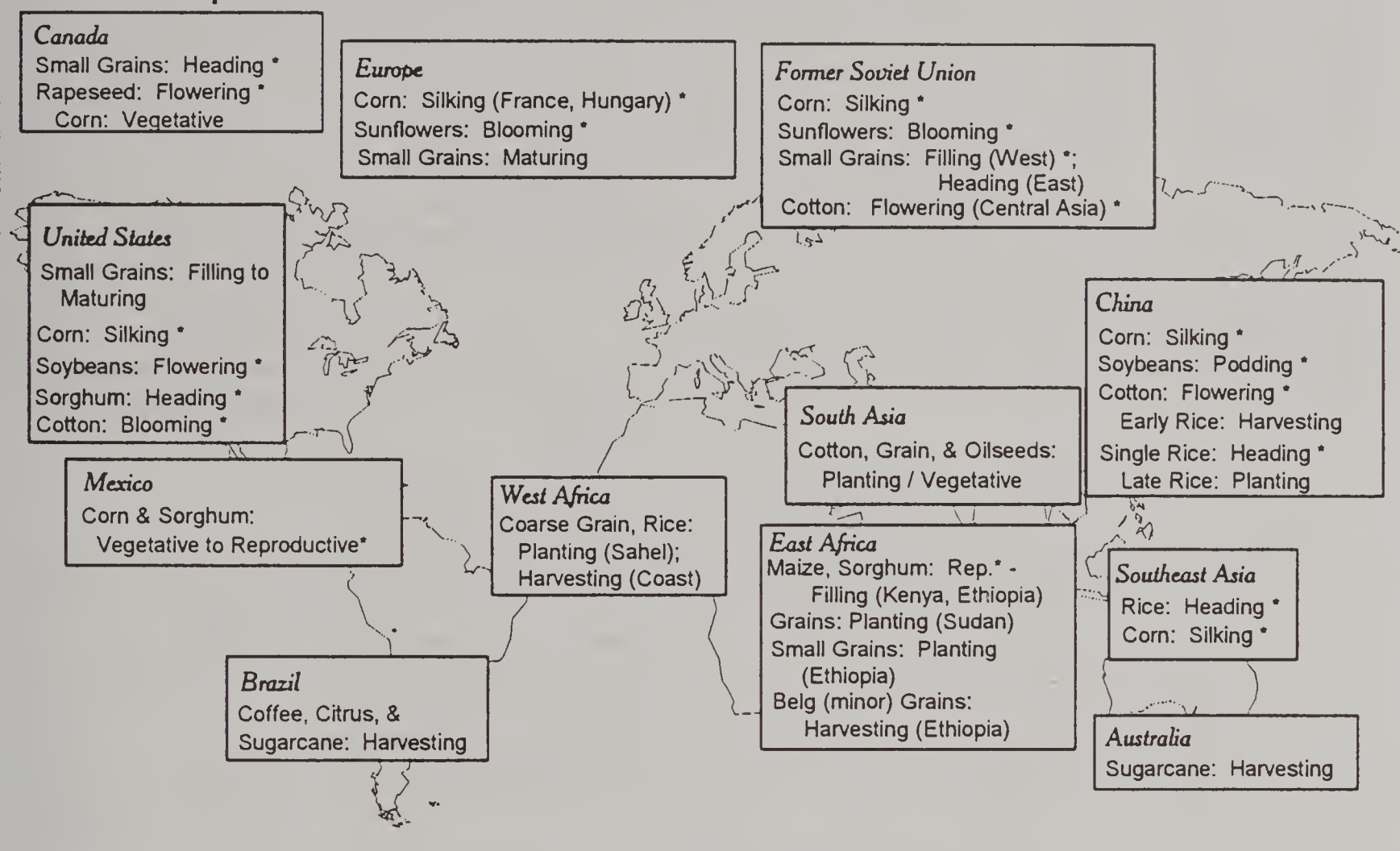
(More details are available in the *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin*.  
Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 720-7917.)

USDA/Joint Agricultural Weather Facility

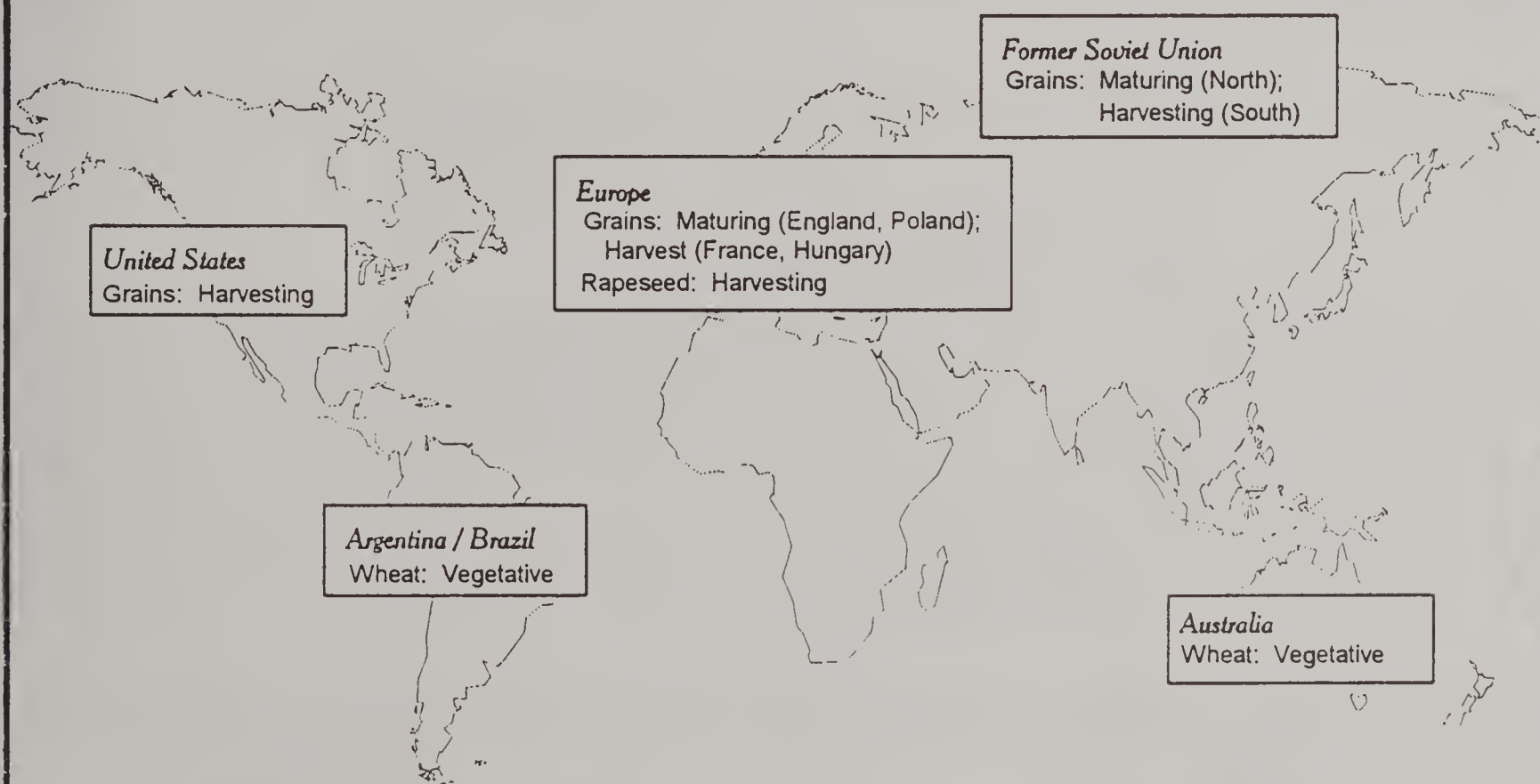


# July normal crop calendar

## Summer crops



## Winter crops

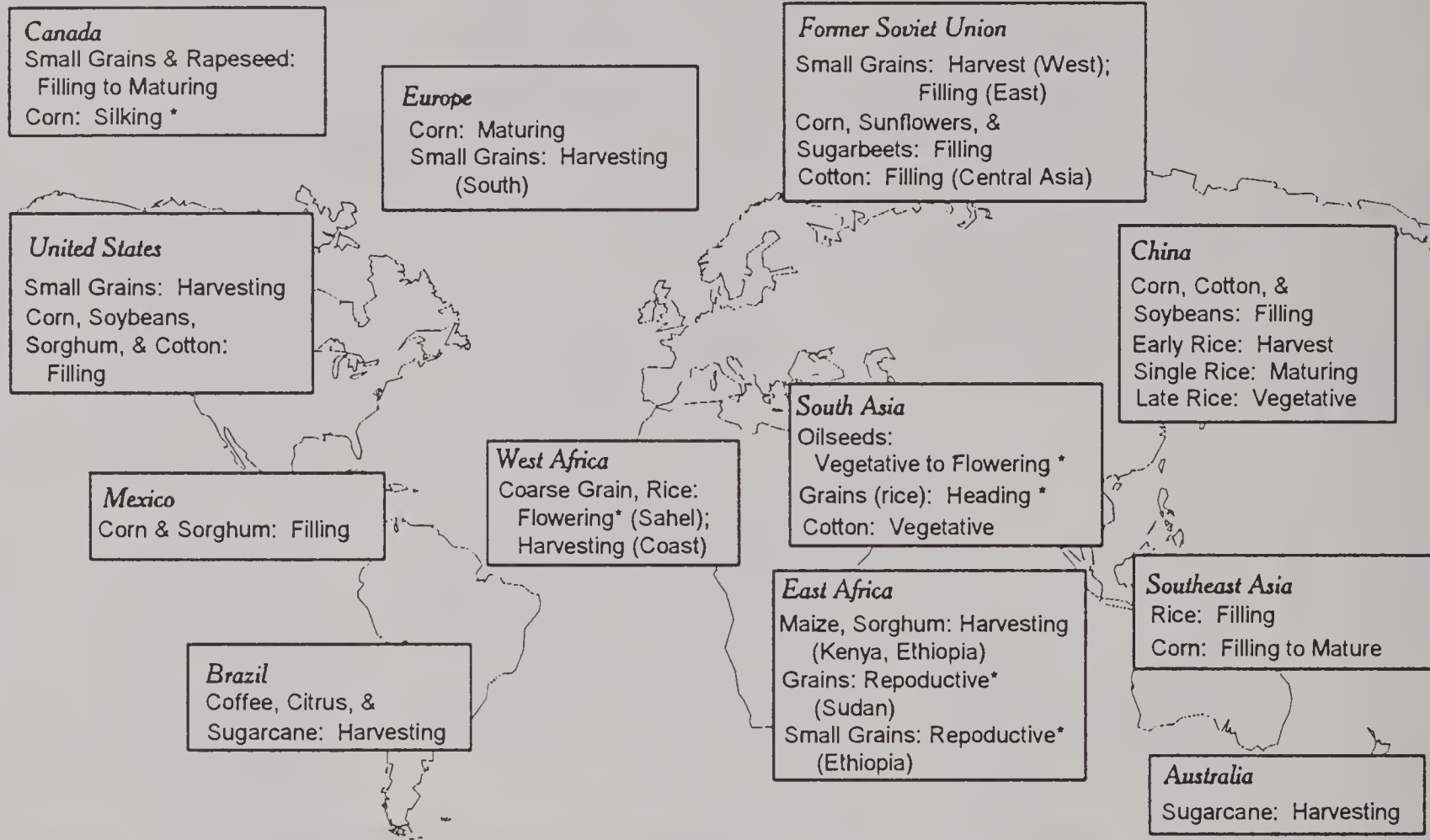


\* Moisture / Temperature Sensitive Stage of Development

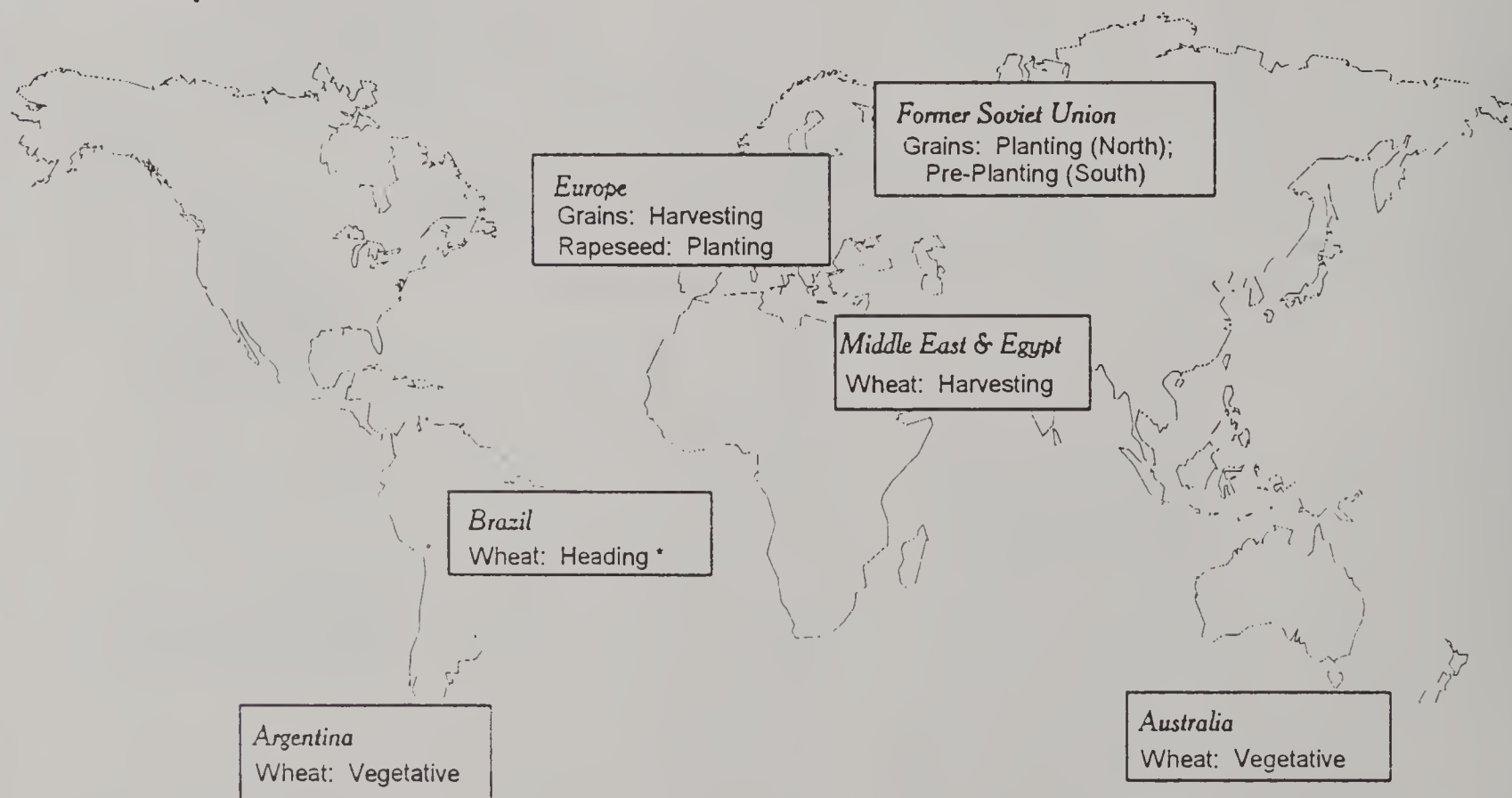
JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY (NOAA/USDA)

# August normal crop calendar

## Summer crops



## Winter crops



\* Moisture / Temperature Sensitive Stage of Development

JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY (NOAA/USDA)



## WEATHER BRIEFS

### Australia: Rains Benefit Wheat

In early May 1996, unseasonably heavy rain in major crop areas of Queensland and northern New South Wales hampered cotton and sorghum harvesting, but greatly increased subsoil moisture reserves prior to winter grain planting. Subsequently, dry weather dominated the continent until month's end, when light showers moved across the west and southeast, moistening topsoil for winter grain germination. Pastures and rangelands from western Queensland and southeastern South Australia were unfavorably dry during May. During the first week of June 1996, rain swept across southeastern Australia, providing timely moisture for wheat planting, while drier conditions in Western Australia also favored wheat planting. In both regions, the respective rains ended a prolonged dry spells. During June 9 - 15, scattered, light to moderate showers benefited emerging winter grains in western and east-central crop areas. Southeast Australia was mostly dry. From June 16 through July 9, showers fell across the wheat growing areas of western and southeastern Australia. This rainfall was 100 to 200 percent of normal or greater in nearly all major grain areas. The rain improved conditions for crop emergence and establishment following a protracted drying trend that lingered midway into the planting season. Overall, mild weather accompanying the moisture enhanced early crop development.

### Mexico: Rains Start Late for 1996 Corn Crop

During May 1996, rainfall across the main corn belt of Mexico ranged from 25 to 80 percent of normal, with only portions of the east (Puebla) reporting near-normal amounts. During the first week of June, rain benefited southern corn areas, increasing moisture for germination. However, showers were unseasonably light across northern corn growing areas. During June 9 - 15, light to moderate showers benefited germinating corn across the eastern corn belt (Mexico, Hidalgo, and Puebla states). That week only unseasonably late, light and scattered rain fell in western growing areas. From June 16 through July 9, timely showers covered the southern Plateau corn belt. This rain was especially beneficial in the western corn belt, where the rainy season had been erratic and late. Weekly amounts were generally 10 to 50 millimeters, with isolated amounts exceeding 100 millimeters. During the week of June 30 through July 6, northeastern Mexico (Tamaulipas) received the first rain of the season, though much more is needed to start easing the long-term moisture deficits in that area. Typically by early June, northeastern Mexico receives 15 - 20 millimeters of rainfall per week.

While light rain fell across northwest Mexico during June 9 - 15, northern Mexico was mostly hot and dry during June and early July, continuing the multi-year drought.

### China: Rains Benefit Spring Grains and Summer Crops

During May 1996, rainfall averaged near normal across southern China and Manchuria. Eastern China reported below-normal rainfall (Zhejiang northward to Hebei), aiding winter wheat maturation and harvesting, but drying topsoils for summer crops. During the first week of June, rainfall continued to be unfavorably light over sections of the North China Plain (Hebei, northern and eastern Shandong). However, beneficial rain brought some relief to emerging summer crops from southern Shandong southward. From June 9 through July 6, widespread light to moderate showers fell each week, benefiting summer crops and spring wheat across the North China Plain and Manchuria. Weekly amounts were 10 to 50 millimeters, with isolated areas receiving more than 100 millimeters. Temperatures averaged near-normal across the North China Plain and 1 to 2 degrees above normal across Manchuria during June and early July.

During June 16 through July 9, heavy rains fell across Southern China, causing local flooding, especially in the Yanzte Valley. Weekly rainfall was 100-200 millimeters or more.

## PRODUCTION BRIEFS

### CANADA: STATISTICS CANADA RELEASES CROP AREA ESTIMATES

On June 28, Statistics Canada released preliminary estimates of principal field crop areas for the 1996/97 season. As expected, Statistics Canada reported wheat area to be much higher than in 1995/96, with total planted area at 13.06 million hectares, up 1.67 million hectares from 1995/96. The increase in area is attributed to high prices which resulted from tight global supplies. The June estimate is actually down slightly from Statistics Canada's March 31 planting intentions figure of 13.18 million hectares.

As with wheat, planted area estimates for barley, oats, and corn are higher for 1996/97. Barley seeded area is 5.33 million hectares, up 0.68 million from 1995/96; oats area is 2.06 million hectares, up 0.49 million; and corn area is 1.09 million hectares, up 0.09 million. Conversely, the land uses that registered the greatest reductions this season are rapeseed and summer fallow. Rapeseed area is 3.70 million hectares, down 1.64 million from 1995/96; and summer fallow showed a reduction of 0.79 million hectares, to 6.01 million.

Statistics Canada's June planted area report is somewhat less certain than usual this year. Due to planting delays caused by the cold, wet spring across Canada, farmers were only one-half to three-quarters finished planting when Statistics Canada collected the survey data between May 27 and June 5. Subsequently, farmers may have decided on a different use for their remaining unplanted area.

### COLOMBIA: COFFEE PRODUCTION ESTIMATE LOWERED

The U. S. agricultural attache in Bogota has revised the 1995/96 coffee production estimate downwards, from 12.5 to 12.0 million bags of green coffee. The revision is based on the Coffee Growers Federation (Fedecafe) analysis of the impact of inclement weather and the spread of coffee borer infestation in the main coffee-producing areas as well as the U.S. agricultural attache's analysis of production prospects through the remainder of the season.

The production forecast for the upcoming 1996/97 coffee crop has been reduced from 13.0 to 12.5 million bags because of the adverse impact of excessive rains and cloudiness on flowering. Fedecafe is projecting that coffee production during the first quarter (October-December) of the 1996/97 season will be unusually low.

### COTE D'IVOIRE: COCOA PRODUCTION ESTIMATE REVISED UPWARD

The U. S. agricultural attache in Abidjan has revised the 1995/96 cocoa production estimate upward to 1.20 million tons, 12 percent above the March forecast of 1.07 million (WAP 03-96) and 37 percent more than the 1994/95 harvest of 873,000. Both the main crop and mid-crop estimates were revised upward. The 1995/96 main crop, up 11 percent from the March forecast, is pegged at 1.05 million tons and the mid-crop, 25 percent above the March forecast, is estimated at 150,000. The increase in production for both crops is due to abundant and well-distributed rainfall and favorable world market prices. The plan to process all of the mid-crop locally appears to have been discarded in the face of high prices and the good quality of the crop.



## EU-15: COMMISSION PROPOSES FURTHER REDUCTION IN SET-ASIDE

The European Commission has approved a proposal to lower the arable crops set-aside to 5 percent for 1997/98, down from the 1996/97 level of 10 percent. In addition, the Commission has proposed lowering the differential for non-rotational set-aside from 3 to 1 percent. In mid-July, the European Parliament supported the Commission's proposal. The EU Agriculture Council will meet the week of July 22 to act on the proposal. Commission estimates indicate that, with this reduction, an additional 1.7 million hectares will return to cultivation with an increase in grain production of between 7.0 and 8.5 million tons.

## ROMANIA AND BULGARIA: WHEAT CROP PROSPECTS REDUCED

Romania's wheat production for 1996/97 is estimated at 3.30 million tons, down from a bumper crop of 7.37 million in 1995/96. Harvested area is estimated at 1.80 million hectares, down 26 percent from last year. Similarly, the 1996/97 wheat crop in Bulgaria is estimated at 2.00 million tons, down from 3.15 million. Harvested area is estimated at 0.85 million hectares, down 16 percent from 1995/96. The reduced output in both countries is due to inclement weather and economic problems despite high world prices.

Last September, wet weather in these east-central European countries caused planting delays. Although drier weather in October favored planting, during the first week of November unusually cold weather caused winter wheat to enter dormancy minimally established. A prolonged winter caused the crop to break dormancy later than usual and it was not well developed at the beginning of May. In May, higher-than-normal temperatures and low rainfall occurred, including nearly a two-week period with no rain in some of the major growing areas. Continued dryness during June increased pessimism regarding the 1996/97 crop.

In both countries, the dominance of the state monopolies resulted in on-farm prices not adequately reflecting high world prices during last autumn's planting. Additionally, unresolved difficulties with land reform and less government support as privatization takes place have helped lead to reduced plantings.

## UNITED STATES: CROP CONDITION AND PROGRESS

Rain and soggy fields in early-June limited planting progress in the eastern Corn Belt. Some Midwestern row-crop producers started planting 3 weeks behind schedule. The first week of the month had fewer than 2 days suitable for fieldwork in parts of the Ohio Valley. Planting delays and the need to replant some row crops forced producers in the Corn Belt to choose between planting corn later than normal or switching to alternative crops. Weed growth was accelerated in the Midwest by wet fields that prevented producers from cultivating and spraying herbicides. In the northern Great Plains, late-season planting progressed rapidly in early-June, but remained behind normal. In the Southwest, prolonged drought lowered crop conditions and stressed crops. Isolated thunderstorms in New Mexico brought more danger from lightning-created fires than moisture. The prolonged cool, damp weather in the Midwest combined with thin wheat stands to raise wheat producers' concerns about weed and disease problems. Corn planting neared completion in early-June, slightly behind normal. Prolonged wet, cool weather yellowed and slowed corn development in the western Corn Belt. The continued dry weather in the Southwest slowed cotton planting and caused heat stress in some cotton fields.

By mid-June, rain across the eastern Corn Belt left most fields too wet for field activity. Planting progress remained behind schedule in the Ohio Valley where, for the second week in a row, only 1 to 2 days were suitable for fieldwork. Fields remained wet across the Corn Belt despite warmer weather, preventing producers from completing corn planting. Corn producers replanted some fields around the wet spots. In the Corn Belt, warm weather was needed for crop development to get back on schedule. Thunderstorms across the Delta slowed the wheat harvest. Drier fields allowed herbicide application and weed control in the Southeastern States. In the Southwest, scattered rain was offset by above-normal temperatures.

Later in the month, heavy rains across the western and northern Corn Belt caused localized flooding and ponding. Farmers in the Midwest, who completed planting, were deterred from cultivating and spraying for weed control. Hot weather in the middle Mississippi and Ohio Valleys pushed crop development and helped dry fields. In the Dakotas, warmer weather boosted crop development and allowed planting to proceed ahead of normal. Hot, humid weather over the Southeast lowered soil moisture levels.

The end of June brought long-awaited warm, sunny weather across the Central States that dried fields and allowed farmers to complete row crop planting. The warmer weather at month's end stimulated crop development in the Corn Belt that had been suppressed by the persistent cool, wet spring. In the Midwest, the favorable weather accelerated plant growth and left some corn fields too tall to cultivate for weed control. Over the northern Great Plains, hot, humid weather stimulated crop development, but increased grasshopper populations. Month's end brought widespread rains and some relief to drought-stricken farmers and ranchers in the Southwest. June ended with the Nation's winter wheat harvest nearing the halfway mark, slightly behind schedule. Winter wheat condition improved slightly during June and finished the month fair to good. By the end of June, soybean planting neared completion. Corn grew rapidly in the Midwest at month's end due to warm, sunny weather and favorable soil moisture, with light insect pressure reported. As June concluded, uneven corn development was apparent from the wet spring conditions that delayed planting and required significant replanting.

#### UNITED STATES: CROP CONDITION AND PROGRESS

The U.S. National Agriculture Statistics Service released the following crop progress report for the week ending July 7, 1996.

U.S. CROP PROGRESS			
	1996	1995	AVERAGE
WINTER WHEAT: % harvested	57	40	55
SPRING WHEAT: % headed	45	35	62
BARLEY: % headed	46	37	63
CORN: % silking	6	6	12
COTTON: % squaring	79	72	69
SOYBEANS: % blooming	7	10	18
RICE: % headed	12	13	13
OATS: % headed	72	66	76

U.S. CROP CONDITIONS						
	WINTER WHEAT PERCENT		RICE PERCENT		CORN PERCENT	
	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995
EXCELLENT	8	8	19	18	13	13
GOOD	26	31	61	60	48	53
FAIR	33	32	17	20	29	27
POOR	19	20	3	2	8	6
VERY POOR	14	9	0	0	2	1



	COTTON PERCENT		BARLEY PERCENT		SPRING WHEAT PERCENT	
	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995
EXCELLENT	12	11	12	NA	11	9
GOOD	44	48	58	NA	56	54
FAIR	29	33	26	NA	27	28
POOR	11	7	4	NA	5	7
VERY POOR	4	1	0	NA	1	2

	SOYBEANS PERCENT		OATS PERCENT		PEANUTS PERCENT	
	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995
EXCELLENT	8	9	10	NA	5	NA
GOOD	50	50	59	NA	48	NA
FAIR	33	33	26	NA	37	NA
POOR	7	7	4	NA	8	NA
VERY POOR	2	1	1	NA	2	NA

#### FORMER SOVIET UNION: WEATHER AND CROP DEVELOPMENTS

In western crop areas, precipitation in June was below normal in Ukraine, continuing May's insufficient rainfall pattern over the country. The driest conditions occurred over southern and west-central Ukraine, creating unfavorable conditions for winter wheat and spring-sown crops. Furthermore, in southern Ukraine, cumulative precipitation from early-April through July was the lowest since 1981 for this same time period. In Russia, June precipitation was above normal in most areas, with below-normal rainfall confined to the extreme western North Caucasus and parts of the middle Volga Valley. Most of the rain in North Caucasus, the lower Volga Valley, and the southern Black Soils Region fell during the first half of the month. A drying trend in these areas began about June 19 and continued until month's end. The dryness was accompanied by above-normal temperatures, accelerating crop development and lowering soil moisture. Farther north, moisture conditions in Central Region, the upper Volga Valley, and Volga Vyatsk remained sufficient for growth. In early-July, a heat wave began over the eastern two-thirds of Ukraine and expanded over most of Russia, adversely affecting crops. Maximum temperatures in these areas ranged from 33 to 40 degrees Celsius and were accompanied by very low humidities and breezy conditions.

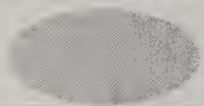
In crop areas east of the Volga Valley, near to above-normal precipitation in June throughout Russia favored spring grains in the vegetative stage. The exception was in the southern Urals, where below-normal precipitation fell. In Kazakhstan, there was below-normal precipitation over the western and eastern areas, while above-normal rains fell over primary grain areas in north-central Kazakhstan. However, most of the rain occurred June 9 - 14, with a drying trend beginning on July 15 and continuing until month's end. Since early-July, light scattered showers and seasonable temperatures prevailed over central Kazakhstan while hot, dry weather increased stress on crops in both the west and east. Light showers and seasonable temperatures continued to favor spring grain development in most of Russia, except in the southern Urals, where dry weather persisted. Soil moisture is limited throughout the southern Urals and Kazakhstan, necessitating timely rains during July.



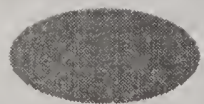
# FORMER USSR - WESTERN REGION



(NOAA/USDA Joint Agricultural Weather Facility)

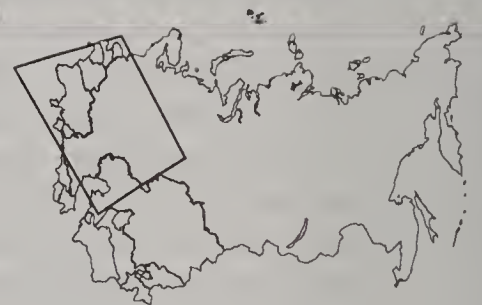


Area with a heat wave in early July (temperatures persisting in the middle to upper 30's Celsius).



Area with the most extreme conditions (low humidities and breezy conditions).

Map Area is Shaded



## HIGHLIGHTS: JUNE 12 - JULY 11, 1996

- o In Ukraine, continued below-normal precipitation in June, especially in southern areas, was accompanied by periodic heat, creating unfavorable conditions for winter and spring-sown crops.
- o In Russia, a drying trend in the south since June 19 was accompanied by unseasonably warm weather, lowering soil moisture.
- o In early July, a heat wave expanded and intensified in Ukraine and Russia, adversely affecting crop development.



WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION OUTLOOK FOR 1996/97

World cotton production for 1996/97 is projected at 89.0 million bales, down 1.0 million from last month and down 1.6 million or 2 percent from 1995/96. Production in the United States for 1996/97 is estimated at 19.0 million bales, unchanged from last month but up 1.1 million or 6 percent from last season. Total foreign production is projected at 70.0 million bales, down from 71.0 million estimated last month and down 2.7 million or 4 percent from 1995/96.

The slightly smaller production forecast for 1996/97 follows two years of significant growth after the 7-year low of 1993/94. Last year, China, India, and Pakistan had excellent growing seasons, in contrast to just a year earlier when these countries were plagued by unfavorable weather and related disease and pest problems which resulted in significant declines in production. This situation, together with short stock supplies, caused a rapid run-up in world cotton prices, setting the stage for an area increase of more than 3.0 million hectares for 1995/96, to a record 35.4 million. The large area increase, coupled with excellent pest and disease control procedures in China, India, and Pakistan, led to the second-largest crop in history of 90.6 million bales. As the potential of a large crop became apparent, the cotton market reacted. The average cotlook A-Index for April 1995 was nearly 30 cents per pound higher than in 1994 but by the peak harvest period for the Northern Hemisphere, the index was only 14 cents higher than a year earlier. Cotton prices have continued their slide in 1996. The lower cotton price, coupled with strong prices for competing crops such as oilseeds, corn, rice and sugarcane, are responsible for about a 5-percent decline for projected cotton area in 1996/97, to 33.5 million hectares with an output of 89.0 million bales.

Key foreign countries in the 1996/97 cotton production outlook are China, Pakistan, and India. In China, a major problem facing cotton production is that farmers can earn more producing other crops such as grains, fruit, and vegetables. Also, the boll worm likely will continue to be a problem, especially in the North China Plain where most cotton is produced. Pakistan and India could still be affected by the leaf curl virus, the white fly, and boll worms, though both countries appear to have these

problems under control. Even though pest and disease problems are a concern in these countries, competing crops appear to be the driving force behind a shift in land usage, lowering foreign cotton output. High prices for competing crops indicate that production levels for cotton are likely to move down from the 1995/96 level.

United States: Cotton production is forecast at 19.0 million bales, up 1.1 million or 6 percent from 1995/96 as improved yields are expected to more than offset an area decline of nearly 15 percent. As of June 14, cotton squaring was 89 percent complete, up 10 points from a week earlier and 10 points ahead of the 5-year average for the 14 major producing States. Cotton condition was rated mostly good throughout the Cotton Belt. Hot weather accelerated cotton development across the southern States, but also increased insect populations. Cotton producers in the Delta sprayed to control worms. In Texas, some dryland cotton fields failed and were replanted to alternative crops. Heavy rains along the Texas coast caused plants to shed bolls and squares.

China: Cotton production for 1996/97 is projected at 19.0 million bales, down 2.9 million or 13 percent from last year. Cotton area is forecast at 5.0 million hectares, down 8 percent from last season. A major problem facing cotton production is that farmers can earn more producing other crops such as grains, fruits and vegetables. Procurement prices paid to cotton growers in 1995/96 increased substantially, from the rough equivalent of US\$1,309 per metric ton to US\$1,697. However, at current free market prices, farmers are still able to earn more from producing other crops because of the higher production costs associated with cotton. The continued bollworm problem has added greater uncertainty about cotton yields and increased costs associated with pesticides and other means of controlling this insect. A third factor affecting the size of the cotton area is pressure on agricultural area overall, due to China's economic reforms. These reforms are encouraging the development of small industries and other non-agricultural uses of land. Finally, the fact that the State continues to dominate the cotton sector tends to encourage farmers to switch to other crops where they have greater independence and more economic incentives.

Former Soviet Union: Cotton production in the Central Asian Republics for 1996/97 is estimated at 8.0



million bales, down 0.2 million or 3 percent from last year. Area is projected at 2.6 million hectares, 2 slightly below last year and the ninth consecutive year that area has declined. As in past years, two opposing forces continue to influence the size of the cotton area. Each republic needs to maintain or expand area to earn hard currency. On the other hand, they want to provide more food production to supply a growing population. In addition to their food supply concerns, they continue to experience increases in land salinity from cotton production. This encourages shifting land out of cotton. On balance, area is expected to stabilize if higher-yielding varieties can maintain or increase production.

Mexico: Cotton production is estimated at 1.0 million bales, up 16 percent from 1995/96 and more than 9 times the production level of 1993/94 when production hit the historical low of 0.1 million bales. However, this magnitude of increase is depressed as a severe drought in northern Mexico, decreased potential yield. The severe drought has affected several cotton-producing states including Sinaloa, Coahuila (La Laguna), and northern Tamaulipas. Yield potential could decline farther because the government has eliminated the direct support for the purchase of herbicides and insecticides. The impact of this decision will become apparent as the season progresses.

Brazil: In Brazil, the largest South American cotton producer, production for 1996/97 is forecast at 2.0 million bales, up 0.3 million or 15 percent from last season. The current outlook for 1996/97 is for a slight increase in area planted in the Center-West region as a result of better producer prices. Most of the increase is expected to occur in the states of Goias, Mato Grosso, and Mato Grosso do Sul where mechanization is possible. However, total cotton area is forecast to remain near the level of 1995/96 due to smaller area planted in the Northeast region. Cotton yields are expected to increase from last season to near average, thereby increasing production prospects. The 1995/96 yield was the lowest in recent years due to reduced input use. Cotton is normally planted in the Center-South and Central-West regions during September to November and planted in the Northeast from January through June.

Argentina: Cotton production for 1996/97 is forecast at a record 2.0 million bales, up 0.2 million or 8 percent from last year. The

production estimate is based on an average yield forecast. Moderating the forecast is the falling prices for cotton and strong prices for grains and oilseeds. This situation could move area into these competing crops as farmers are likely to shift back to grain and oilseed production for 1996/97. Since cotton is not sown until mid-October, farmers have time to change their planting decisions. In 1995/96, domestic cotton prices dropped between 5-10 percent while yield fell 15-20 percent and production costs rose significantly as many producers applied insecticides between 6-10 times to control the leafworm. In a normal year, farmers only apply insecticides 2-4 times.

Paraguay: Cotton production for 1996/97 is forecast to remain near last year's level of 0.5 million bales. To help stabilize cotton area, the Government announced its intention to distribute free seed for planting to those producers who take steps to reduce the spread of the boll weevil. This outlook could prove to be optimistic as farmers experienced many production and financial problems in 1995/96. During last season, farmers endured falling cotton prices, poor seed quality and availability problems, lack of either technical assistance or short-term credit, and insect/disease problems. Insect losses were estimated to be as high as 15 percent of the total crop.

Pakistan: Cotton production for 1996/97 is estimated at 8.2 million bales, up 0.1 million or 1 percent from last season's crop. Farmers in the cotton-growing provinces of Punjab and Sindh are planting cotton on an estimated area of 3.0 million hectares. In the Sindh province, farmers shifted about 2 percent of the cotton area to sugarcane and rice. A marginal shift from cotton to sugarcane was also reported in pockets of Punjab province. Of the total planted area for cotton, nearly 2.5 million hectares are expected in Punjab and 520,000 in Sindh province. Yield is forecast to be about the same as last year's level since the availability of inputs will be similar and farmers continue to use disease-tolerant varieties that are responsible for last season's recovery in production to 8.1 million bales.

India: Cotton production for 1996/97 is projected at 10.5 million bales, down 1.1 million or 9 percent from last year's crop as cotton area is expected to decline by 8 percent. This forecast assumes a normal 1996 monsoon. Cotton sowing has been reduced because of the lower domestic cotton price relative to competing crops. In northern India, cotton has lost ground to rice while in central India oilseed and sugarcane production is favored. Tobacco and chillies will be favored in south India as their planting time nears.



Australia: Cotton production is forecast at 2.5 million bales, up 0.6 million or 34 percent from 1995/96. The 1996/97 crop area is forecast to increase 27 percent, to 380,000 hectares. This increase reflects the fact that cotton is still the most profitable irrigated crop in Australia. The increase also reflects the assurance of full water allocations in most producing regions for the first time in four years. Forecast area is the largest on record.

Turkey: Cotton production for 1995/96 is estimated at 3.7 million bales, down 0.1 million or 3 percent from last year's record crop. Farmers in the Cukurova region have shifted from cotton to corn due to more lucrative returns for corn. Reports indicate that farmers may have switched roughly half of the region's 200,000 hectares previously planted with cotton to corn. However, area is expected to increase in the Aegean region and the GAP region, partially offsetting the drop.

Egypt: Cotton production for 1996/97 is estimated at 1.4 million bales, up 0.3 million or 29 percent from last year. The higher output reflects a 23-percent increase in area as farmers responded to an increase in the government procurement price. During the last three years, the government guaranteed procurement price for cotton has increased more than 50 percent, moving the domestic price closer to the world price. Also, the government has allowed private companies to engage in cotton marketing, including exporting. This has encouraged farmers to produce more cotton.

#### World Cotton Area, Yield, and Production

<u>Year</u>	<u>Area</u> (1000 Hectares)	<u>Yield</u> (Kg/Ha)	<u>Production</u> (1000 Bales)
1986/87	29,382	523	70,544
1987/88	30,863	572	81,095
1988/89	33,817	544	84,423
1989/90	31,567	550	79,745
1990/91	33,170	571	86,968
1991/92	34,819	598	95,659
1992/93	32,631	550	82,445
1993/94	30,705	544	76,697
1994/95	32,144	579	85,534
1995/96	35,377	558	90,621
5-Year Avg.	32,694	569	85,461
1996/97 Forecast	33,529	578	88,989

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## DURUM WHEAT PROSPECTS

Durum wheat production for 1996/97 in selected foreign durum-producing countries is forecast at 27.11 million tons, up 5.79 million or 27 percent from last year. Harvested area is forecast at 14.96 million hectares, up 1.17 million from last season while yield is forecast at 1.81 tons per hectare, up 17 percent from 1995/96.

The world's two major durum-producing areas are the Mediterranean Basin and the North American Great Plains. The European Union (EU-15), Canada, and United States account for nearly two-thirds of global production. Approximately 5 percent of all wheat grown is durum and is produced primarily in the 13 countries discussed below. The 1996/97 crop is forecast to be significantly higher than last year due to increases for the EU-15, Morocco, and Tunisia.

United States: Total U.S. durum wheat production for 1996/97 is forecast at 3.36 million tons, up 21 percent from last season. According to USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service's (NASS) "Acreage" report, released June 28, durum harvested area is forecast at 1.40 million hectares, up 3 percent from 1995/96. About 5 percent of all U.S. wheat grown in 1995/96 was durum and over 75 percent of the U.S. durum wheat crop was produced in North Dakota. This season, North Dakota is forecast to produce about 70 percent of the durum crop. Cool, wet weather in April and May delayed North Dakota's durum seeding and by late May planting lagged three weeks behind average. When the weather finally opened, farmers made rapid progress and were essentially finished by mid-June. In California and Arizona, harvest is virtually complete. Last year, Arizona and California accounted for 15 percent of total durum wheat production; however, for the 1996/97 season they account for 23 percent of the production forecast. The production increases in this region are largely due to dramatic jumps in area.

EU-15: Durum wheat output for 1996/97 is forecast at 8.08 million tons, up 1.95 million or 32 percent from 1996/97. Production increases are forecast for most EU member States. Total harvested area is forecast at 3.08 million hectares, up 0.31 million or 11 percent from last season. The rise in durum area is attributed to strong global prices, a decrease in set-aside area,

and Spain's recovery from drought. The most notable change this season was in Spain. After several years of unfavorable weather, adequate rainfall covered most of the growing region. Thus, Spain is forecast to increase production to 1.6 million tons, up 1.3 million or over 400 percent from 1995/96. Also, Italy's production is forecast higher at 4.2 million tons, up 0.4 million from last season due to favorable weather and an increase in area. For the remainder of the EU, growing conditions have been generally favorable in the durum producing regions. Yield is forecast 2 percent above the 5-year average.

Canada: Production of durum wheat is forecast at 4.5 million tons, down 0.23 million or 5 percent from the harvest of a year earlier. Durum area is forecast at 2.1 million hectares, down 0.07 million hectares or 3 percent from last season. Untimely rains, cool weather, and a slowly-retreating snowcover this spring have delayed plantings and reduced farmers original planting intentions. Yield is forecast to be slightly below the 5-year average.

Former Soviet Union: Russia and Kazakstan are the primary producers of durum in the former Soviet Union. Neither State publishes durum area or production estimates; however, Russia's durum production for 1996/97 is forecast at 1.8 million tons, up 0.2 million or 13 percent from the last season. Although a cold spring delayed planting in Russia, warm weather followed that allowed for rapid spring grain plantings. Recent hot, dry weather is stressing the crop. In Kazakstan, production is forecast at 0.8 million tons, up 60 percent from last season's drought-affected crop. Weather conditions favored timely plantings. Durum is grown mainly in northern Kazakstan and southern Russia, particularly in the lower Volga Valley.

India: Durum production for 1996/97 is forecast at a record 2.0 million tons, up 0.10 million or 5 percent from last year due to increases in harvested area and yield. Favorable weather and evenly distributed rainfall during the growing season boosted yield to a record level. Durum wheat is on the rise in India and producers are becoming aware of the demand for durum and are attempting to separate it from other wheat types. Punjab and Madhya Pradesh



grow about 90 percent of India's durum wheat.

Turkey: Durum output for 1996/97 is forecast at 1.5 million tons, up 0.20 million or 15 percent from last year's crop. Favorable rainfall and temperatures led to an increase in prospective yield over last year, to 1.67 tons per hectare. Harvested area is forecast at 0.90 million hectares, up 12 percent from last season as farmers responded to higher support prices. Thrace (European Turkey) and central Anatolia produce the bulk of Turkey's durum harvest. The "sunni" insect, which regularly infests the crop, was relatively inactive this year compared to previous years. About 10 percent of the total wheat crop is thought to be durum, although estimates vary since durum production is not broken out in Turkish official statistics and production is often not marketed.

Algeria: The 1996/97 durum crop is forecast at 1.0 million tons, up 0.10 million or 11 percent from last year's crop as generally favorable weather occurred in many parts of the durum-growing areas. Harvested area is forecast at 1.05 million hectares, virtually unchanged from 1995/96. Almost 70 percent of the total area sown to wheat is durum, which is primarily located in the eastern and central production areas.

Morocco: The durum output for 1996/97 is forecast at 2.20 million tons, up 1.7 million or 340 percent from the 1995/96 drought-reduced crop but slightly below the record 2.34 million-ton crop of 1994/95. Throughout the growing season, the durum crop received above-normal

rainfall and yield is forecast at a record 1.83 tons per hectare. Rain continued into harvest, causing problems with wheat quality. Durum area is forecast at 1.20 million hectares, up 50 percent from last season. Durum area has been relatively stable for the last decade, averaging between 1.10 and 1.30 million hectares, with the exception of last season's lowest level in over 35 years. Slightly less than half the wheat grown in Morocco is durum.

Tunisia: Durum production for 1996/97 is forecast at 1.35 million tons, up 0.88 million or 187 percent from the previous season's poor crop. After two consecutive poor crops, the country experienced sufficient rainfall across most of Tunisia's grain-growing regions. A bumper yield is forecast at 1.50 tons per hectare, up 79 percent from 1995/96. Harvested area is forecast at 0.90 million hectares, up 61 percent from 1995/96 and the highest area in 17 years. About three-fourths of all wheat grown is durum and production is centered in the northern regions of Bizerte, Le Kef, Mateur, Jendouba, and Beja.

Syria: Durum production for 1996/97 is forecast at 0.42 million tons, up 20,000 or 5 percent from 1995/96. Harvested area is up slightly from the previous season and yield is higher due to evenly distributed rainfall. About one-third of the total-wheat area is grown on irrigated land and is increasing due to the drilling of additional wells and implementation of irrigation projects in northeastern Syria.

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TABLE 20

# **DURUM WHEAT in SELECTED COUNTRIES** **Harvested Area**

	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
	(Thousand hectares)												
Total	10,119	10,230	10,081	13,567	12,822	15,111	15,655	15,939	14,278	12,954	13,581	13,788	14,956
United States	1,303	1,252	1,252	1,252	1,152	1,500	1,419	1,294	991	850	1,099	1,357	1,398
Foreign	8,816	8,978	8,829	12,315	11,670	13,611	14,236	14,645	13,287	12,104	12,482	12,431	13,558
Algeria	1,226	1,109	978	994	665	1,010	1,060	1,150	1,200	1,000	700	1,050	1,050
Argentina	40	73	32	42	45	43	22	33	30	45	50	50	50
Canada	1,680	1,740	1,845	2,186	2,266	2,611	2,092	1,992	1,459	1,441	2,287	2,165	2,100
France	125	166	255	311	269	297	395	499	426	222	233	229	260
Germany	6	15	25	23	12	13	10	16	16	10	11	7	10
Greece	312	372	372	471	500	515	520	674	674	450	480	450	475
Italy	1,798	1,739	1,865	1,895	1,783	1,800	1,702	1,680	1,531	1,410	1,527	1,619	1,700
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	26	10	23	26	17	21	19	17
Spain	125	120	105	107	110	129	190	468	630	623	610	450	620
United Kingdom	7	11	6	6	6	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
European Union	2,373	2,423	2,628	2,813	2,680	2,781	2,829	3,362	3,305	2,734	2,884	2,776	3,083
Morocco	1,123	1,116	1,192	1,110	1,105	1,170	1,250	1,245	1,088	1,134	1,336	800	1,200
Syria	300	370	400	350	370	250	350	350	330	320	325	360	375
Tunisia	784	857	454	820	239	446	733	893	835	780	400	560	900
Turkey	1,290	1,290	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,200	920	810	720	750	800	900
Russia	NA	NA	NA	1,500	1,500	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,100	2,100
Kazakhstan	NA	NA	NA	1,200	1,500	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,500	1,200	1,000	1,000	1,000
India	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	700	700	730	730	750	770	800

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TABLE 21

# DURUM WHEAT in SELECTED COUNTRIES

Yield

	(Tons per hectare)													
	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	
Total	1.63	1.62	1.89	1.66	1.38	1.40	1.71	1.83	1.78	1.55	1.74	1.55	1.81	
United States	2.16	2.45	2.13	2.08	1.06	1.67	2.35	2.19	2.67	2.26	2.40	2.05	2.40	
Foreign	1.55	1.50	1.86	1.62	1.41	1.37	1.65	1.80	1.71	1.50	1.68	1.49	1.75	
Algeria	0.66	0.97	0.81	0.78	0.62	0.84	0.54	1.09	1.08	0.80	0.86	0.86	0.95	
Argentina	2.75	2.26	1.88	2.14	1.82	1.33	2.27	2.82	2.50	2.22	2.20	2.00	2.00	
Canada	1.26	1.13	2.11	1.84	0.87	1.57	2.01	2.30	2.15	2.33	2.05	2.18	2.14	
France	4.73	4.57	4.16	4.46	4.01	4.55	5.06	5.09	4.40	3.99	4.43	4.53	4.62	
Germany	4.67	5.80	4.40	4.35	5.50	5.08	4.70	4.94	4.31	4.60	5.27	5.29	5.00	
Greece	2.92	1.78	2.55	2.46	2.32	2.18	1.92	2.82	1.56	1.44	2.29	2.04	2.11	
Italy	2.57	2.21	2.38	2.36	2.20	1.70	2.15	3.06	2.83	2.70	2.55	2.35	2.47	
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.20	1.91	0.88	1.76	2.05	1.42	1.41	
Spain	3.41	2.55	2.40	2.81	3.10	2.66	3.19	2.85	2.03	1.19	1.58	0.67	2.58	
United Kingdom	4.29	1.18	4.00	4.00	4.00	7.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	
European Union	2.78	2.34	2.60	2.65	2.46	2.16	2.59	3.29	2.61	2.25	2.46	2.21	2.62	
Morocco	1.04	1.08	1.66	1.01	1.60	1.51	1.29	1.78	0.63	0.56	1.75	0.63	1.83	
Syria	0.83	1.16	1.13	1.14	1.27	0.90	1.00	0.93	0.91	1.03	1.08	1.11	1.12	
Tunisia	0.74	1.25	0.83	1.30	0.70	0.75	1.22	1.59	1.58	1.41	1.10	0.84	1.50	
Turkey	1.55	1.48	1.54	1.54	1.77	1.35	1.67	1.63	1.54	1.60	1.43	1.63	1.67	
Russia	NA	NA	NA	1.20	1.00	1.00	1.25	0.75	1.25	1.00	0.90	0.76	0.86	
Kazakistan	NA	NA	NA	1.00	0.80	0.75	1.25	0.50	1.33	0.83	0.75	0.50	0.80	
India	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.00	2.00	2.05	2.05	2.27	2.47	2.50	

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TABLE 22

**DURUM WHEAT in SELECTED COUNTRIES****Production**

	(Thousand tons)													
	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	
Total	16,444	16,540	19,048	22,518	17,694	21,091	26,757	29,170	25,347	20,049	23,595	21,314	27,108	
United States	2,815	3,062	2,665	2,598	1,220	2,510	3,332	2,829	2,645	1,918	2,633	2,782	3,359	
Foreign	13,629	13,478	16,383	19,920	16,474	18,581	23,425	26,341	22,702	18,131	20,962	18,532	23,749	
Algeria	804	1,072	790	777	415	850	575	1,250	1,300	800	600	900	1,000	
Argentina	110	165	60	90	82	57	50	93	75	100	110	100	100	
Canada	2,110	1,960	3,897	4,014	1,979	4,098	4,197	4,586	3,138	3,358	4,689	4,730	4,500	
France	591	759	1,060	1,386	1,080	1,350	2,000	2,540	1,875	885	1,032	1,038	1,200	
Germany	28	87	110	100	66	66	47	79	69	46	58	37	50	
Greece	912	661	950	1,161	1,160	1,122	1,000	1,900	1,050	650	1,100	920	1,000	
Italy	4,618	3,851	4,431	4,476	3,924	3,066	3,663	5,139	4,328	3,800	3,900	3,800	4,200	
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	47	12	44	23	30	43	27	24	
Spain	426	306	252	301	341	343	607	1,335	1,279	741	963	300	1,600	
United Kingdom	30	13	24	24	24	7	10	10	10	10	10	10	5	
European Union	6,605	5,677	6,827	7,448	6,595	6,001	7,339	11,047	8,634	6,162	7,106	6,132	8,079	
Morocco	1,171	1,200	1,981	1,126	1,766	1,767	1,617	2,216	682	631	2,342	500	2,200	
Syria	250	430	450	400	470	225	350	325	300	330	350	400	420	
Tunisia	584	1,069	378	1,065	167	333	897	1,424	1,323	1,100	440	470	1,350	
Turkey	1,995	1,905	2,000	2,000	2,300	1,750	2,000	1,500	1,250	1,150	1,075	1,300	1,500	
Russia	NA	NA	NA	1,800	1,500	2,000	2,500	1,500	2,500	2,000	1,800	1,600	1,800	
Kazakstan	NA	NA	NA	1,200	1,200	1,500	2,500	1,000	2,000	1,000	750	500	800	
India	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,400	1,400	1,500	1,500	1,700	1,900	2,000	

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## MALAYSIAN PALM OIL PRODUCTION

Nearly 55 percent of the world's palm oil supplies are produced by Malaysia. Malaysian palm oil production is grouped in two regions, West (or Peninsular) and East. Palm oil is harvested throughout the year with minimum production occurring in February and peak production in September.

After a marginal decline from 1992/93 to 1993/94, domestic palm oil production rebounded in October-September marketing year 1994/95 by 9 percent to reach a record level of 7.77 million metric tons (MMT). The increase was partly due to an increase in mature area and partly due to improvements in yields. Yields improved substantially in 1994/95 to 5.10 tons per hectare after dipping to 4.86 in 1993/94. In calculating yields, the mature hectare equivalent (MHE) approach has been used to account for the shifting age profile of Malaysia's oil palm plantings. The MHE increased from 1.39 million hectares in 1992/93 to 1.46 in 1993/94 and 1.52 in 1994/95. A combination of proper application of fertilizer and recovery from the 'stress' factor resulting from a high level of output in 1992/93 contributed to the increase in yields.

After 8 months of the current marketing year, indications are that output will hit another new record in 1995/96. Production is forecast at 8.00 MMT, up 3 percent from 1994/95. Provided there is an absence of adverse weather

conditions, output is expected to rebound fairly sharply during the latter half of 1995/96. Yields for 1995/96 are expected to be 5.12 tons per hectare. Average monthly yields were slightly down during the October 1995-January 1996 period, but it is still too early to say this dip is another stress-related downturn. The area under production continues to rise; the MHE is about 1.56 million hectares in 1995/96 and is expected to be 1.61 in 1996/97.

For 1996/97, yields are expected to rise again, to 5.20 tons per hectare. With the sharp increase in mature area, palm oil output is expected to increase to 8.40 MMT, another record level.

For the 3- to 5-year outlook, Malaysia's domination of the world palm oil market will continue, although production from Indonesia, forecast at 4.75 MMT in 1996/97, will continue to catch up. Malaysia's shortage of both land and inexpensive labor is becoming more and more a limiting factor for increased production; however, the mature area will continue to increase over the short to medium term. It is also interesting to note that many well established Malaysian oil palm plantation companies are now buying and developing land in Indonesia and other countries for the purpose of increasing palm oil production.

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CHART 1

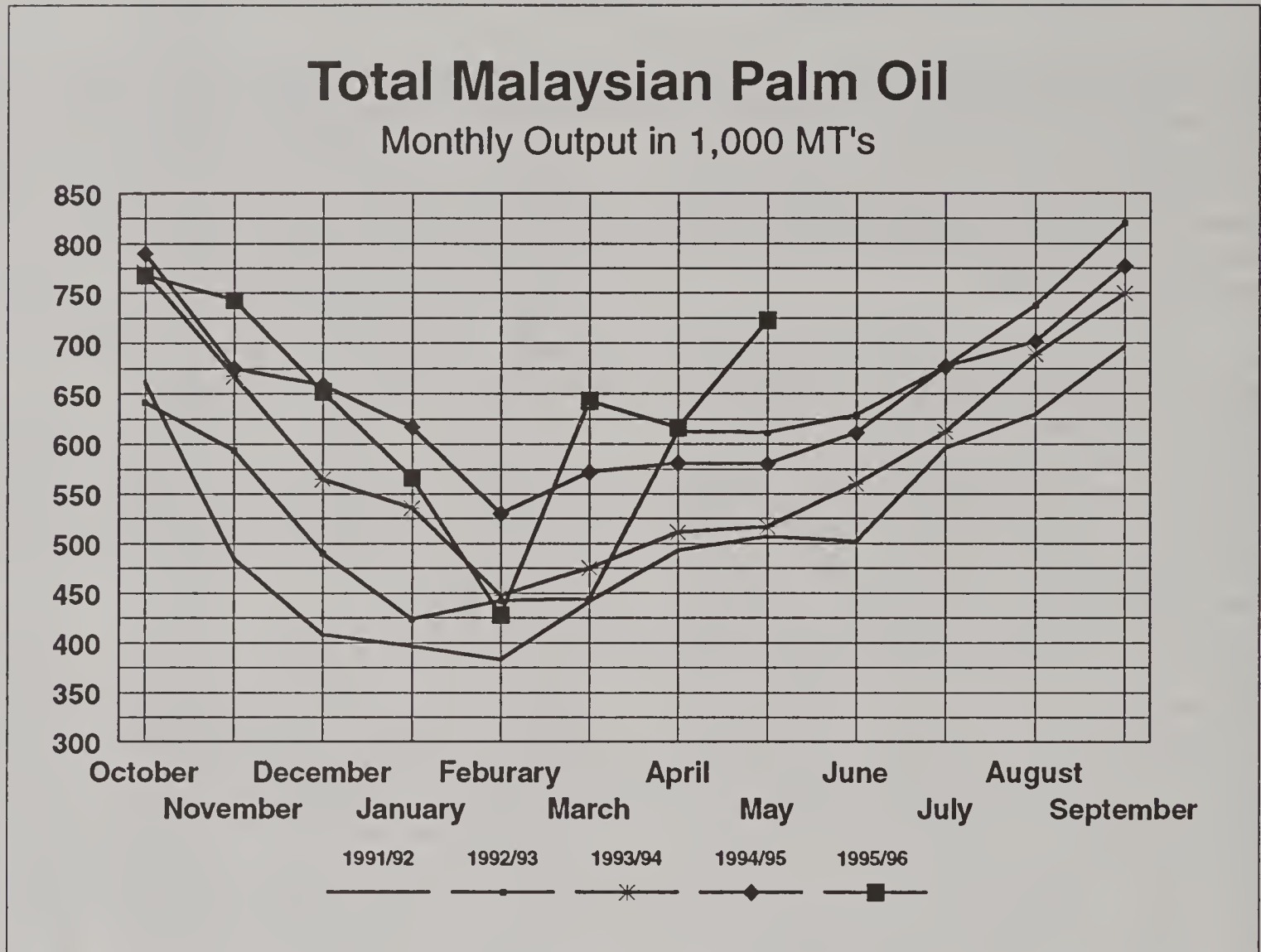


CHART 2

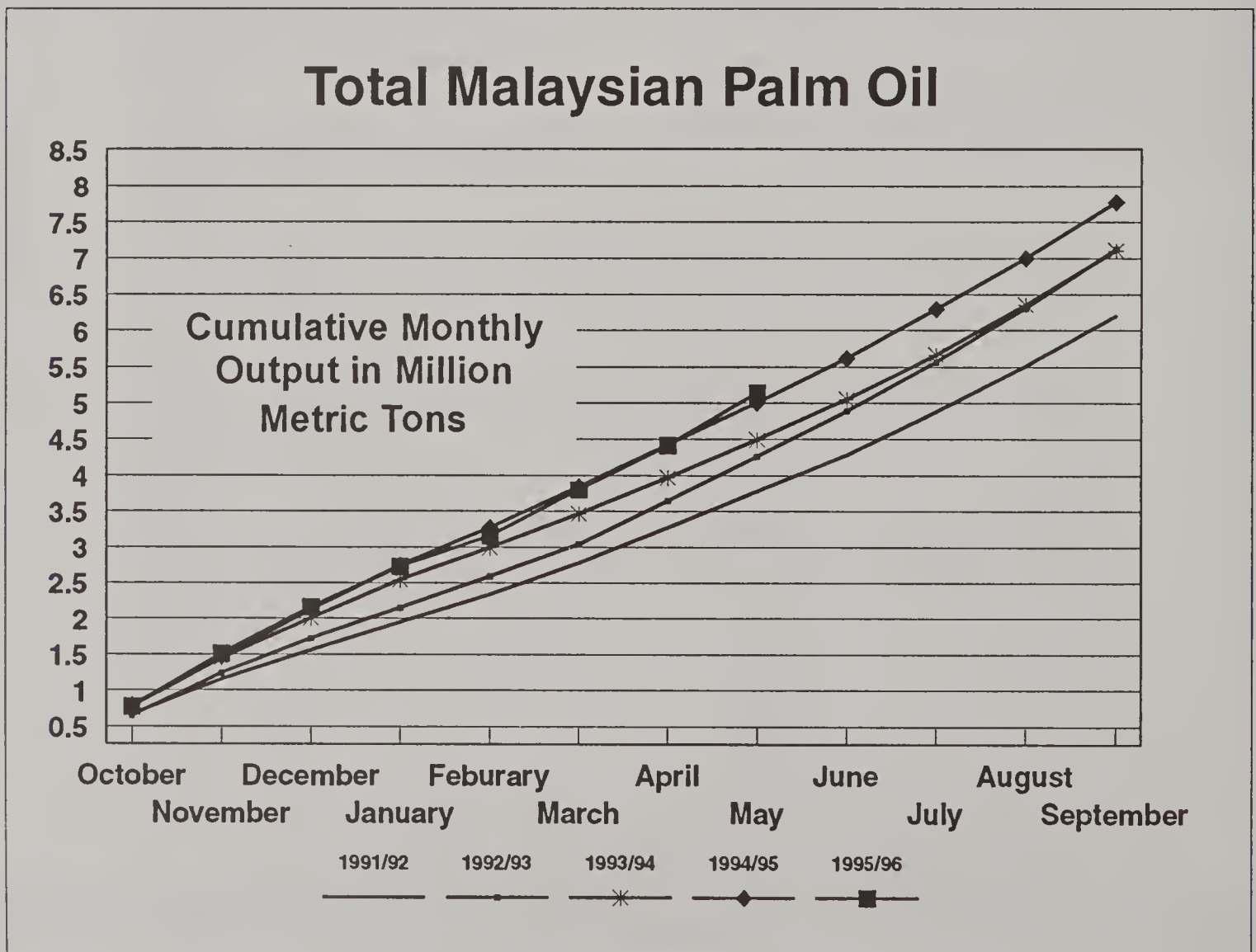




CHART 3

# West Malaysian Palm Oil

Monthly Output in 1,000 MT's

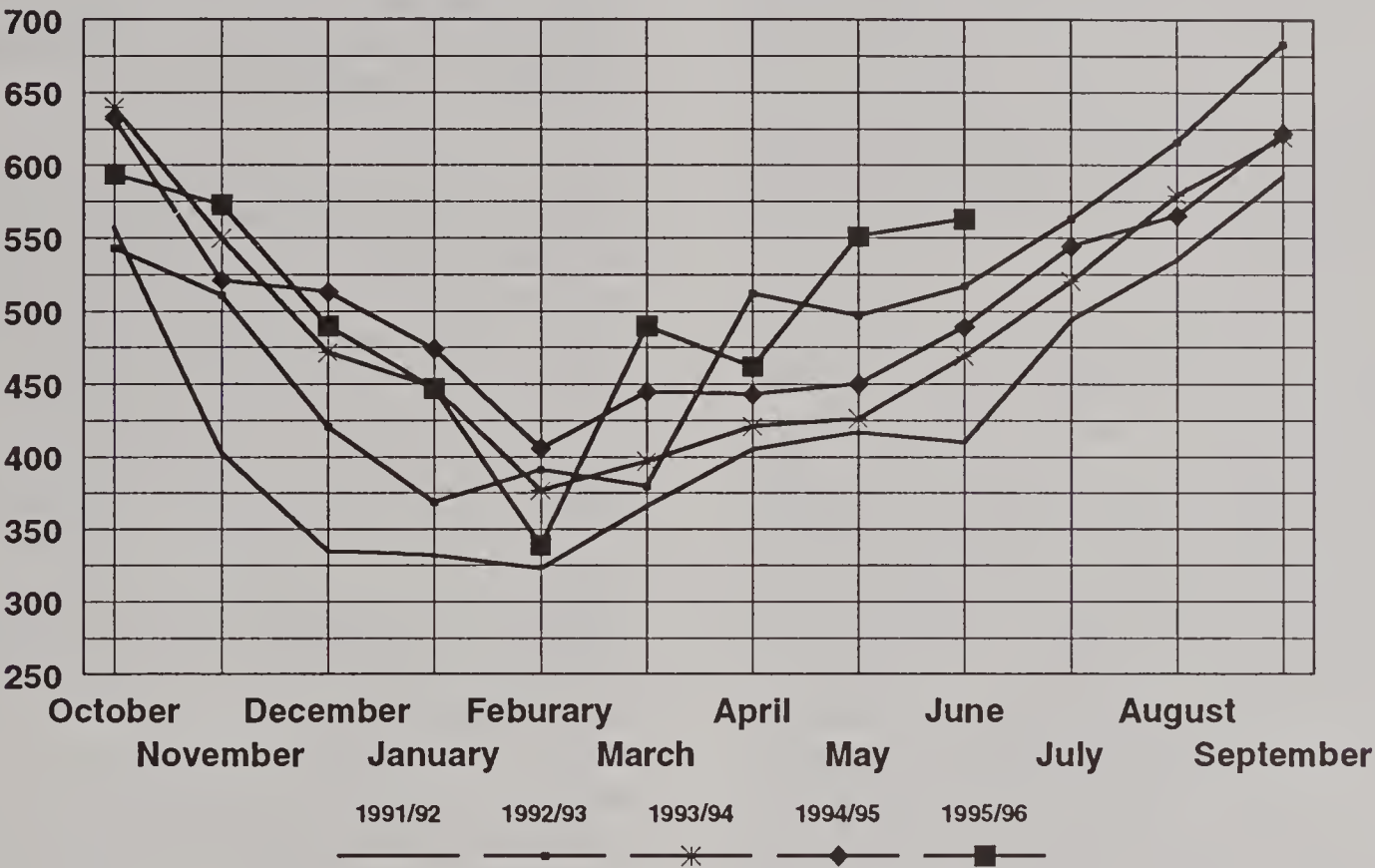
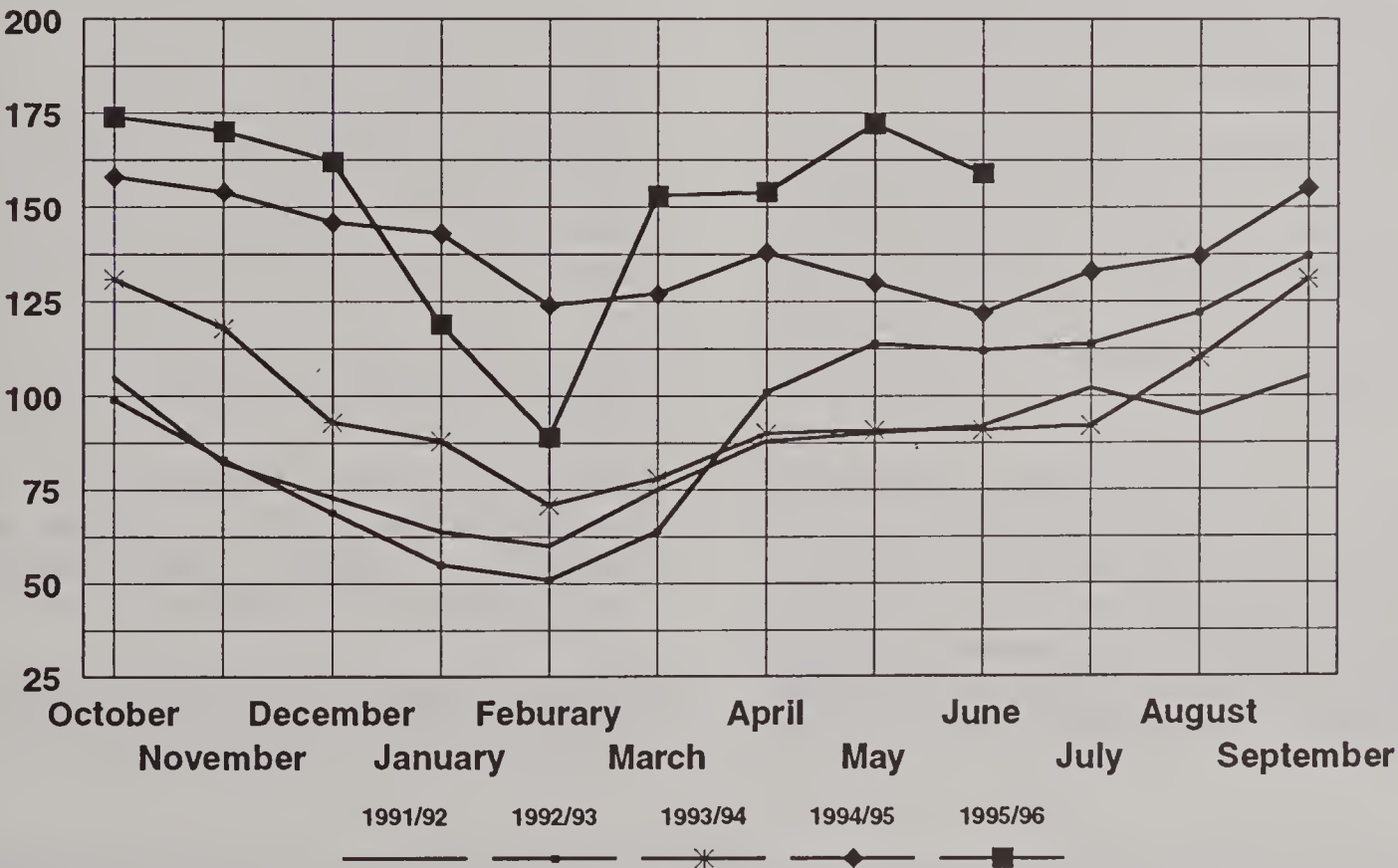


CHART 4

# East Malaysian Palm Oil

Monthly Output in 1,000 MT's



## DAIRY PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Cow milk production in selected countries for 1996 is estimated at 384.0 million tons, down slightly from the January forecast (WAP 1-96), but up marginally from 1995. Downward revisions in the forecasts for the United States, Mexico, and France more than offset increased estimates for New Zealand, Canada, and Japan. Milk cow numbers for 1996 have been revised to 134.6 million head, slightly lower than the January forecast.

Butter production in selected countries for 1996 is estimated at 5.3 million tons, down 1 percent from the January forecast and down slightly from 1995. Cheese production is expected to reach 11.9 million tons in 1996, virtually unchanged from the January forecast, but 2 percent higher than 1995. Nonfat dry milk production in 1996 is estimated at 3.0 million tons, down 5 percent from the preliminary forecast and down 3 percent from 1995. Production of whole milk powder, reported in the World Agricultural Production circular for the first time, is estimated at 2.2 million tons, up 1 percent from 1995. Reporting on casein has been eliminated from this publication.

### **MILK PRODUCTION**

North America: Milk production in the United States for 1996 is estimated at 70.9 million tons, down 2 percent from the January forecast, but marginally higher than the revised 1995 estimate of 70.6 million tons. Farm milk prices are expected to rise in 1996. However, concerns about high feed prices, tight grain supplies, and uncertain prospects concerning the use of the growth hormone, Bovine Somatotropin (bST), are likely to moderate any increase in milk output. Milk output per cow is expected to rise more than enough to offset a 1-percent decline in cow numbers in 1996.

In Canada, the surge in milk production following the increase in the 1994/95 Market Share Quota (MSQ) continues. Milk production in 1996 is estimated at 8.0 million tons, potentially the highest level since 1988 as increased output per cow more than offsets a marginal decline in milk cow numbers. Production of milk for

manufacturing (industrial milk) is on pace to exceed the 1995/96 (August-July) MSQ of 4.5 million tons by 360,000 tons. The Canadian Dairy Commission (CDC) estimates actual 1995/96 industrial milk requirements will exceed the MSQ by 40,000 tons.

The Government of Canada has announced its intention to eliminate the direct subsidy payment to dairy farmers in its 1996/97 budget. The subsidy, set at C\$4.62 per hectoliter (C\$2.03 or US\$1.48 per hundredweight) in 1995/96, will be phased out over a five-year period. Dairy producers and processors are divided over how to deal with the resulting loss of income to farmers. Farmers would prefer to see an increase in support prices for butter and skim milk powder. Processors fear consumers would respond negatively to attempts to pass price increases through to the retail level, putting a squeeze on their profit margins.

Dairy farmers are pushing the Federal Government to commit to an, as yet, undefined "long-term dairy policy" that would assure producers adequate returns in the future. The last long-term dairy policy expired in 1991. Processors advocate waiting for the North American Free Trade Agreement's (NAFTA) Chapter 20 panel to announce its findings before proceeding with the development of a long-term policy.

The 5-member NAFTA Chapter 20 panel was formed in January 1996 in accordance with NAFTA Chapter 20 dispute settlement procedures to consider whether Canada's application of high tariffs on imports of dairy, poultry, and other products from the United States was in keeping with its NAFTA commitments. The two sides have submitted legal briefs to the panel and made oral presentations before it in March. The panel is expected to issue its findings in August 1996.

Drought in northern Mexico's dairy region is expected to end a 7-year upward trend in production. Output in 1996 is estimated to remain stable at 11.1 million tons.

European Union (EU): EU milk production in 1996 is forecast at 120.9 million tons, down



slightly from the January forecast and 1 percent lower than the 1995 volume of 121.7 million. Milk production in France during 1996 is estimated at 25.5 million tons, marginally lower than the January forecast, but up slightly from 1995.

The United Kingdom's 1996 milk production is expected to equal the EU quota limit of 14.6 million tons. The productive capacity of the British dairy herd is expected to offset any potential losses associated with selective culling for bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE or "Mad Cow Disease"). Output in 1995 has been revised upward 1 percent, to 14.7 million tons, based on recently released figures from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. This is above the EU quota limit of 14.6 million tons and resulted in a superlevy of £60 million (US\$38.7 million).

To avoid payment of high EU superlevy fines for over-quota production, the Netherlands cut milk output during the first half of 1996 which is expected to reduce total output for the year 2 percent, to 11.1 million tons. The reduction was achieved largely through herd reduction. Favorable weather and increased production per cow led to a 3-percent increase in 1995 milk production, to 11.3 million tons.

Asia: Favorable weather in Japan allowed 1996 milk production to recover more quickly than anticipated from the heat-reduced levels of the previous two years. Output in 1996 has been revised upward 3 percent since the January forecast, to 8.6 million tons.

Oceania: Excellent grass-growing conditions throughout the summer and beneficial fall rains that extended the time for pasture growth are expected to push New Zealand's milk production to a record 10.4 million tons. This is 4 percent higher than the January forecast and a 7-percent increase over 1995.

In response to growing domestic consumption and increasing exports of dairy products, Australia's milk production continues to set new records. Output in 1996 is estimated at 8.8 million tons, up 4 percent from the previous record of 8.4 million set in 1995.

## BUTTER

North America: Butter production in the United States for 1996 is estimated at 540,000 tons, down 10 percent from the January forecast and down 6 percent from 1995. Weak milk production has reduced supplies available to manufacturers.

With Canada's MSQ unchanged from 1994/95 and stocks at a comfortable level, butter production in 1996 is estimated at 90,000 tons, unchanged from the January forecast. However, this is 2 percent below the 1995 level of 92,000 tons when butter output increased because of an upturn in the production of industrial milk.

European Union(EU): EU butter production for 1996 is estimated at 1.7 million tons, down 3 percent from the January forecast and down 1 percent from 1995. The biggest revision is in the United Kingdom where output for 1996 has been lowered 20 percent from the January forecast, to 120,000 tons. Although this estimate represents a 5-percent increase over 1995, production levels for both years are currently the lowest in the UK since the mid-1970's. The abrupt drop in production is mainly due to the closure of one of the UK's largest butter plants in Wales.

Reduced German milk output in 1996 is expected to lead to a decline in output of all dairy products, including butter, which is forecast at 480,000 tons in 1996. This follows a 5-percent increase in butter production in 1995, to 486,000 tons.

After reaching its lowest levels in recent history in 1993 and 1994, French butter production rose 2 percent in 1995, to 455,000 tons. An additional 1-percent increase is projected for 1996 due to increased milk deliveries.

A projected increase in Irish cheese production in 1996 is expected to lead to a 5-percent decrease in butter production, to 140,000 tons. This turnaround follows a 9-percent increase in 1995, to 148,000 tons, generated by higher producer prices and strong export demand.

In the Netherlands, reduced milk supplies and decreased demand--both domestically and in export markets--are expected to limit butter production. Output in 1996 is estimated at 148,000 tons, down 6 percent from 1995.

Oceania: Increased milk production in New Zealand is expected to lead to a 3-percent upturn in butter production in 1996, to 310,000 tons. Despite a small decline in milk production in 1995, butter production increased 1 percent, to 301,000 tons, due to stable demand.

Australian butter production is estimated up 5 percent in 1996, to 149,000 tons, reflecting the greater availability of milk supplies due to improved seasonal conditions. Drought-induced lower milkfat content resulted in a 3-percent decline in output in 1995, to 142,000 tons.

## CHEESE

North America: Cheese production in the United States is estimated at 3.3 million tons in 1996, up 4 percent from 1995. Strong cheese prices have prompted producers to increase output.

After rising 3 percent in 1993 and more than 4 percent in 1994, Canada's cheese production declined 2 percent in 1995, to 277,000 tons. Production in 1996 is expected to be down marginally, to 275,000 tons.

Mexico's 1996 cheese production is forecast at 405,000 tons, unchanged from the January forecast, but 1 percent higher than 1995. Despite the increase, Mexican production is not sufficient to keep up with the growth in domestic demand.

European Union (EU): EU cheese production in 1996 is estimated at 5.6 million tons, virtually unchanged from the January forecast. France's cheese production in 1996 is forecast at 1.6 million tons, only slightly higher than the 1995 level. In Germany, a marginal increase, to 900,000 tons, is forecast for 1996. This follows a 4-percent increase in 1995. Higher domestic consumption, enhanced by the recent negative publicity about meat, appears to be the driving force behind the increase in cheese production.

The 5-percent rise in Dutch cheese production in 1995 was its largest single-year increase since 1984. Strong export and consumer demand were responsible for the upturn in production which reached an estimated 680,000 tons in 1995. Output in 1996 is expected to remain stable at this level. If so, this will be the first

year since 1975 that Dutch cheese production has not risen -- a reflection of the WTO restrictions on export subsidies to non-EU countries.

The anticipated drop in British cheese production following deregulation of the dairy industry did not materialize as production actually increased 5 percent in 1995, to 342,000 tons. The upturn reflects a 9-percent increase in catering/manufacturing usage and a 2-percent increase in household purchases. Cheese production is forecast to remain stable in 1996 at 340,000 tons.

After plummeting 11 percent in 1994, Denmark's cheese production rebounded 8 percent in 1995, to 309,000 tons. The increase is mainly due to increased exports of feta cheese to the Iranian market. Production in 1996 is forecast to drop 2 percent, to 303,000 tons. The downturn reflects a decline in exports to non-EU countries as a result of WTO regulations limiting export subsidies on products shipped to these markets. Although exports to EU countries are rising, they are not sufficient to offset the reduction in exports to other non-EU countries.

## NONFAT DRY MILK PRODUCTION

North America: After a small increase in 1995, U.S. nonfat dry milk (NDM) production is expected to decline 11 percent in 1996, to 500,000 tons. Tight milk supplies and weaker exports are contributing to this decline.

Canada's NDM production is expected to remain stable at 70,000 tons in 1996. This follows a 20 percent jump in 1995, to 71,000 tons, in response to an increase in industrial milk production.

European Union (EU): NDM production in the EU for 1996 is expected to drop 4 percent from 1995, to 1.1 million tons. Extensive calf culling in France, Belgium, and Holland in reaction to the BSE situation and the low profitability of calf fattening throughout Europe is expected to result in reduced demand for NDM used in feeding calves. Consequently, German exports and consumption of NDM are forecast to decline. This, along with tighter German milk supplies, is expected to lead to a 10-percent drop in German NDM production in 1996, to 360,000 tons.



French NDM output is projected to remain stable in 1996 at 355,000 tons. Higher export demand in 1995 boosted production 3 percent over the 1994 level, to 356,000 tons.

Ireland's 1995 production of NDM is estimated at 119,000 tons, down 12 percent from 1994. The downturn reflects increased casein production and greater usage of skimmed milk in other dairy products. The BSE situation is expected to put further downward pressure on NDM production in 1996 as the drop in demand for veal throughout Europe has led to reduced demand for calf milk replacer. Output in 1996 is expected to drop an additional 5 percent, to 113,000 tons.

The decline in butter production in the United Kingdom contributed to a 17-percent drop in NDM production in 1995, to 106,000 tons. Output is expected to recover somewhat in 1996, to 110,000 tons.

Asia: Favorable weather in Japan has helped speed the recovery of NDM production from the large, heat-induced cuts in 1994 and 1995. Output in 1996 is estimated at 200,000 tons, up 5 percent from 1995.

Oceania: Drought-induced lower milkfat content, coupled with increased production of casein and ongoing increases in the production of skim milk products, led to an 11-percent drop in Australian NDM production in 1995, to 197,000 tons. Production is forecast up 2 percent in 1996, to 200,000 tons, due to the greater availability of milk, improved weather, and stronger export demand.

NDM production in New Zealand is forecast to increase 1 percent in 1996, to 180,000 tons. This follows a 6-percent increase in 1995. The growth in output is credited to increased processing capacity.

## WHOLE MILK POWDER

European Union: After reaching 888,000 tons in 1995, production of whole milk powder (WMP) in the EU is estimated to decline 4 percent in 1996, to 851,000 tons. The largest reduction is anticipated in Germany where output is expected to fall 10 percent, to 200,000 tons, due to the decline in milk supplies and higher prices for processors and end-users.

Production of WMP in the Netherlands is expected to decline for the third consecutive year, to 110,000 tons, 10 percent below 1995. The production of WMP vacillates based on the relative price margins with competing products, such as cheese and condensed milk, which have provided better returns to producers in recent years.

French output of WMP is expected to remain unchanged in 1996 at 220,000 tons. This follows a 4-percent increase in 1995.

WTO restrictions on export subsidies are expected to lower Danish WMP exports in 1996. Consequently, production of WMP is estimated down 5 percent in 1996, to 105,000 tons.

Oceania: Increased WMP processing capacity in New Zealand is expected to lead to a 4-percent increase in output in 1996, to 355,000 tons. WMP production in 1995 totaled 341,000 tons, up 2 percent from 1994.

Australia's WMP output is expected to increase 7 percent in 1996, to 112,000 tons. This follows a 13-percent increase in 1995, to 105,000 tons. The upward trend reflects increased investments in plants and favorable market returns.

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TABLE 23

**MILK COW NUMBERS IN SELECTED COUNTRIES**  
(1,000 Head)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996 1/	1996 2/
Canada	1,297	1,263	1,267	1,276	1,265	1,265
Mexico	6,470	6,480	6,480	6,440	6,440	6,440
United States	9,688	9,589	9,500	9,461	9,431	9,375
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>	<b>17,455</b>	<b>17,332</b>	<b>17,247</b>	<b>17,177</b>	<b>17,136</b>	<b>17,080</b>
Argentina	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,350	2,400	2,400
Brazil	17,800	18,000	17,500	17,600	17,700	17,700
Chile	700	740	760	770	778	778
Peru	550	553	563	580	610	610
Venezuela	1,181	1,267	1,150	1,100	1,100	1,100
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>	<b>22,331</b>	<b>22,760</b>	<b>22,273</b>	<b>22,400</b>	<b>22,588</b>	<b>22,588</b>
Austria	841	818	804	792	780	780
Belgium-Luxembourg	849	792	754	746	740	740
Denmark	746	708	699	683	685	675
Finland	427	423	415	408	395	395
France	4,968	4,674	4,615	4,754	4,745	4,672
Germany	5,365	5,365	5,301	5,273	5,200	5,229
Greece	235	233	230	210	212	212
Ireland	1,293	1,262	1,274	1,269	1,270	1,267
Italy	2,535	2,317	2,287	2,070	2,060	2,060
Netherlands	1,739	1,747	1,698	1,709	1,700	1,700
Portugal	404	381	375	356	345	345
Spain	1,600	1,360	1,379	1,374	1,370	1,370
Sweden	490	490	490	475	475	475
United Kingdom	2,287	2,279	2,318	2,268	2,220	2,202
<b>EUROPEAN UNION</b>	<b>23,779</b>	<b>22,849</b>	<b>22,639</b>	<b>22,387</b>	<b>22,197</b>	<b>22,122</b>
Switzerland	768	753	762	760	762	762
<b>OTHER WESTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>762</b>
Poland	4,363	4,111	3,866	3,500	3,400	3,400
Romania	1,710	1,530	1,780	1,778	1,790	1,790
<b>EASTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>6,073</b>	<b>5,641</b>	<b>5,646</b>	<b>5,278</b>	<b>5,190</b>	<b>5,190</b>
Russia	20,600	20,243	19,800	18,600	17,500	17,500
Ukraine	8,263	8,057	8,078	7,818	7,425	7,425
<b>FORMER SOVIET UNION</b>	<b>28,863</b>	<b>28,300</b>	<b>27,878</b>	<b>26,418</b>	<b>24,925</b>	<b>24,925</b>
China	3,139	3,200	3,421	3,500	3,600	3,600
India 3/	31,000	31,800	31,500	32,000	32,500	32,500
Japan	1,081	1,084	1,052	1,034	1,025	1,030
<b>ASIA</b>	<b>35,220</b>	<b>36,084</b>	<b>35,973</b>	<b>36,534</b>	<b>37,125</b>	<b>37,130</b>
Australia 4/	1,652	1,760	1,762	1,789	1,822	1,822
New Zealand 5/	2,642	2,723	2,808	2,900	2,975	2,975
<b>OCEANIA</b>	<b>4,294</b>	<b>4,483</b>	<b>4,570</b>	<b>4,689</b>	<b>4,797</b>	<b>4,797</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>138,783</b>	<b>138,202</b>	<b>136,988</b>	<b>135,643</b>	<b>134,720</b>	<b>134,594</b>

1/ Forecast January 1995.

2/ Forecast July 1995.

3/ Year beginning April 1 of year shown.

4/ Year ending June 30 of year shown.

5/ Year ending May 31 of year shown.



TABLE 24  
COW MILK PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES  
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996 1/	1996 2/
Canada	7,633	7,500	7,750	7,920	7,750	8,000
Mexico	10,700	10,720	11,010	11,120	11,450	11,120
United States	68,440	68,303	69,701	70,599	72,577	70,875
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>	<b>86,773</b>	<b>86,523</b>	<b>88,461</b>	<b>89,639</b>	<b>91,777</b>	<b>89,995</b>
Argentina	7,000	7,400	7,800	8,300	8,900	8,900
Brazil	15,000	15,300	16,700	17,400	18,200	18,200
Chile	1,590	1,700	1,844	2,025	2,190	2,190
Peru	620	630	641	665	685	685
Venezuela	1,575	1,655	1,359	1,300	1,300	1,300
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>	<b>25,785</b>	<b>26,685</b>	<b>28,344</b>	<b>29,690</b>	<b>31,275</b>	<b>31,275</b>
Austria	3,254	3,237	3,245	3,286	3,276	3,276
Belgium-Luxembourg	3,775	3,598	3,607	3,595	3,570	3,570
Denmark	4,605	4,661	4,641	4,673	4,650	4,600
Finland	2,467	2,494	2,510	2,486	2,468	2,468
France	25,315	25,049	25,322	25,491	25,600	25,500
Germany	28,106	28,080	27,866	28,800	28,500	28,500
Greece	690	752	750	690	695	695
Ireland	5,588	5,529	5,598	5,689	5,593	5,689
Italy	11,300	10,400	10,365	10,400	10,200	10,200
Netherlands	10,901	10,953	10,964	11,294	11,080	11,070
Portugal	1,490	1,453	1,485	1,560	1,640	1,640
Spain	6,000	6,130	5,900	5,800	5,800	5,800
Sweden	3,200	3,287	3,357	3,250	3,300	3,300
United Kingdom	14,428	14,645	14,920	14,700	14,600	14,600
<b>EUROPEAN UNION</b>	<b>121,119</b>	<b>120,268</b>	<b>120,530</b>	<b>121,714</b>	<b>120,972</b>	<b>120,908</b>
Switzerland	3,873	3,862	3,887	3,890	3,891	3,891
<b>OTHER WESTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>3,873</b>	<b>3,862</b>	<b>3,887</b>	<b>3,890</b>	<b>3,891</b>	<b>3,891</b>
Poland	13,060	12,650	11,822	11,410	11,100	11,100
Romania	4,346	4,585	5,215	5,885	5,970	5,970
<b>EASTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>17,406</b>	<b>17,235</b>	<b>17,037</b>	<b>17,295</b>	<b>17,070</b>	<b>17,070</b>
Russia	46,776	46,300	42,800	39,400	37,800	37,800
Ukraine	19,114	18,377	18,138	17,050	16,500	16,500
<b>FORMER SOVIET UNION</b>	<b>65,890</b>	<b>64,677</b>	<b>60,938</b>	<b>56,450</b>	<b>54,300</b>	<b>54,300</b>
China	5,031	4,990	5,288	5,600	5,800	5,800
India 3/	29,400	30,600	31,000	32,000	33,000	33,000
Japan	8,581	8,627	8,388	8,382	8,290	8,550
<b>ASIA</b>	<b>43,012</b>	<b>44,217</b>	<b>44,676</b>	<b>45,982</b>	<b>47,090</b>	<b>47,350</b>
Australia 4/	6,918	7,530	8,300	8,430	8,735	8,770
New Zealand 5/	8,603	8,735	9,719	9,684	10,000	10,405
<b>OCEANIA</b>	<b>15,521</b>	<b>16,265</b>	<b>18,019</b>	<b>18,114</b>	<b>18,735</b>	<b>19,175</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>379,379</b>	<b>379,732</b>	<b>381,892</b>	<b>382,774</b>	<b>385,110</b>	<b>383,964</b>

1/ Forecast January 1995.

2/ Forecast July 1995.

3/ Year beginning April 1 of year shown.

4/ Year ending June 30 of year shown.

5/ Year ending May 31 of year shown.

TABLE 25  
BUTTER PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES  
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996 1/	1996 2/
Canada	86	83	88	92	90	90
Mexico	28	22	22	22	22	22
United States	619	596	588	572	600	540
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>652</b>
Argentina	37	36	43	46	50	50
Brazil	65	65	60	65	70	70
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>120</b>
Austria	43	43	42	45	46	46
Belgium-Luxembourg	75	73	73	80	75	75
Denmark	62	59	59	54	52	52
Finland	56	54	54	54	53	53
France	454	444	444	455	460	460
Germany	474	480	461	486	490	480
Greece	7	7	6	6	7	7
Ireland	142	135	136	148	141	140
Italy	76	73	77	77	77	77
Netherlands	191	184	159	158	155	148
Portugal	16	17	17	18	20	20
Spain	29	25	19	25	20	20
Sweden	37	39	32	34	34	34
United Kingdom	127	152	154	114	150	120
<b>EUROPEAN UNION</b>	<b>1,789</b>	<b>1,785</b>	<b>1,733</b>	<b>1,754</b>	<b>1,780</b>	<b>1,732</b>
Switzerland	38	38	41	41	42	42
<b>OTHER WESTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>42</b>
Poland	180	180	160	162	150	150
Romania	20	14	13	16	17	17
<b>EASTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>167</b>
Russia	762	732	488	419	350	380
Ukraine	303	312	320	310	300	300
<b>FORMER SOVIET UNION</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>1,044</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>680</b>
Egypt	4	5	7	6	8	8
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>
India 3/	1,060	1,110	1,200	1,280	1,350	1,350
Japan	95	108	80	80	85	85
<b>ASIA</b>	<b>1,155</b>	<b>1,218</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>1,360</b>	<b>1,435</b>	<b>1,435</b>
Australia 4/	116	131	147	142	149	149
New Zealand 5/	268	276	297	301	310	310
<b>OCEANIA</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>459</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,470</b>	<b>5,493</b>	<b>5,287</b>	<b>5,308</b>	<b>5,373</b>	<b>5,295</b>

1/ Forecast January 1995.

2/ Forecast July 1995.

3/ Year beginning April 1 of year shown.

4/ Year ending June 30 of year shown.

5/ Year ending May 31 of year shown.



TABLE 26  
CHEESE PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES  
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996 1/	1996 2/
Canada	262	271	282	277	285	275
Mexico	390	395	410	400	405	405
United States	2,943	2,961	3,054	3,148	3,245	3,280
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>	<b>3,595</b>	<b>3,627</b>	<b>3,746</b>	<b>3,825</b>	<b>3,935</b>	<b>3,960</b>
Argentina	310	350	385	400	410	410
Brazil	296	310	330	360	375	375
Venezuela	70	72	74	76	76	76
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>861</b>
Austria	84	84	84	77	75	75
Belgium-Luxembourg	51	52	56	57	58	58
Denmark	290	321	286	309	310	303
Finland	76	77	80	84	81	81
France	1,489	1,509	1,541	1,576	1,580	1,580
Germany	783	821	855	890	900	900
Greece	200	203	202	200	200	200
Ireland	95	94	92	80	88	87
Italy	890	885	913	922	930	930
Netherlands	634	637	648	680	700	680
Portugal	65	65	69	72	75	75
Spain	154	162	160	160	155	155
Sweden	117	126	133	130	134	134
United Kingdom	324	331	326	342	330	340
<b>EUROPEAN UNION</b>	<b>5,252</b>	<b>5,367</b>	<b>5,445</b>	<b>5,579</b>	<b>5,616</b>	<b>5,598</b>
Switzerland	141	138	137	137	138	138
<b>OTHER WESTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>138</b>
Poland	101	113	129	123	120	120
Romania	95	90	91	90	92	92
<b>EASTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>212</b>
Russia	299	313	285	215	200	200
Ukraine	113	102	100	90	85	85
<b>FORMER SOVIET UNION</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>285</b>
Egypt	290	300	305	310	312	312
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>312</b>
Japan	30	32	30	30	30	30
<b>ASIA</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>
Australia 3/	197	211	234	235	225	250
New Zealand 4/	142	145	192	200	215	215
<b>OCEANIA</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>465</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,931</b>	<b>11,170</b>	<b>11,483</b>	<b>11,670</b>	<b>11,829</b>	<b>11,861</b>

1/ Forecast January 1995.

2/ Forecast July 1995.

3/ Year ending June 30 of year shown.

4/ Year ending May 31 of year shown.

TABLE 27

**NONFAT DRY MILK PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES**  
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996 1/	1996 2/
Canada	55	52	59	71	65	70
Mexico	12	18	20	30	30	20
United States	396	433	558	560	600	500
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>590</b>
Argentina	25	22	27	30	32	32
Brazil	55	50	45	60	75	75
Chile	4	5	6	6	6	6
Venezuela	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>116</b>
Austria	28	25	23	26	27	27
Belgium-Luxembourg	52	59	52	54	55	55
Denmark	13	20	21	18	18	22
Finland	15	14	15	13	13	13
France	359	346	347	356	350	355
Germany	395	427	374	399	380	360
Ireland	131	139	135	119	114	113
Netherlands	50	58	38	32	30	29
Portugal	12	10	10	13	14	14
Spain	23	15	13	22	18	18
Sweden	30	37	34	30	30	30
United Kingdom	102	125	128	106	135	110
<b>EUROPEAN UNION</b>	<b>1,210</b>	<b>1,275</b>	<b>1,190</b>	<b>1,188</b>	<b>1,184</b>	<b>1,146</b>
Switzerland	26	25	28	26	26	26
<b>OTHER WESTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>
Poland	139	156	112	118	120	120
<b>EASTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>120</b>
Russia	247	230	210	200	190	190
Ukraine	59	53	50	48	47	47
<b>FORMER SOVIET UNION</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>237</b>
China	34	30	34	40	40	40
India 3/	65	75	95	100	105	105
Japan	206	222	184	190	190	200
<b>ASIA</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>345</b>
Australia 4/	160	179	221	197	210	200
New Zealand 5/	162	150	168	178	180	180
<b>OCEANIA</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>380</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,858</b>	<b>2,978</b>	<b>3,010</b>	<b>3,045</b>	<b>3,103</b>	<b>2,960</b>

1/ Forecast January 1995.

2/ Forecast July 1995.

3/ Year beginning April 1 of year shown.

4/ Year ending June 30 of year shown.

5/ Year ending May 31 of year shown.



TABLE 28

**WHOLE MILK POWDER PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES**  
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996 1/
Canada	11	10	8	6	9
United States	76	70	76	78	55
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>64</b>
Argentina	78	81	102	112	120
Brazil	170	160	175	200	240
Chile	47	51	54	60	65
Peru	1	1	3	3	4
Venezuela	67	72	63	60	60
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>489</b>
Belgium-Luxembourg	39	36	66	68	70
Denmark	103	103	114	110	105
France	183	210	212	220	220
Germany	224	202	202	221	200
Ireland	29	32	36	34	36
Netherlands	130	143	135	122	110
Portugal	7	7	7	6	6
Spain	17	17	18	18	17
United Kingdom	84	71	83	89	87
<b>EUROPEAN UNION</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>851</b>
China	306	265	265	275	280
<b>ASIA</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>280</b>
Australia 2/	67	80	93	105	112
New Zealand 3/	274	308	333	341	355
<b>OCEANIA</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>467</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,913</b>	<b>1,919</b>	<b>2,045</b>	<b>2,128</b>	<b>2,151</b>

1/ Forecast July 1995.

2/ Year ending June 30 of year shown.

3/ Year ending May 31 of year shown.

## ASPARAGUS PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Asparagus production during 1996 in the 5 countries surveyed is forecast at 317,390 tons, up 2 percent from 1995. Preliminary assessments indicate that asparagus production will expand in Peru, the United States, and the United Kingdom, but decline in Spain and Mexico. Output of asparagus in 1995 totaled 311,830 tons, down 11 percent from 1994. The downturn reflected smaller crops in Peru, the United States, Spain, and Mexico resulting from inclement weather and area reductions.

Peru: Asparagus production for 1996 is forecast up 4 percent in 1996, to 112,300 tons. Despite a 14-percent increase in harvested area during 1995, production declined 18 percent because of rust infestations, especially in the northern region of Peru. Output in 1996 is projected to increase as growers gradually bring the rust problem under control and more land comes into production.

There are two well-defined zones in Peru where asparagus is produced. La Libertad Department, near the city of Trujillo, is the main producing area for white asparagus which is processed and exported to Europe; the Department of Ica, about 300 kilometers south of Lima, produces green asparagus that is exported fresh, mainly to the United States.

Even though production credits are unavailable or expensive, and production costs are rising, asparagus still is a profitable crop in Peru. Farmers in the coastal valleys are attracted to asparagus because of the export demand.

### PERU: ASPARAGUS AREA AND PRODUCTION

<u>Year</u>	<u>Area Planted</u> (Hectares)	<u>Area Harvested</u> (Hectares)	<u>Production</u> (Metric tons)
1992	NA	12,965	73,676
1993	18,500	17,300	97,322
1994	20,000	17,700	131,400
1995	21,200	20,100	108,100
1996 <u>1/</u>	22,000	20,900	112,300

1/ Forecast.

United States: Production of asparagus in 1996 is forecast at 100,240 tons, up 8 percent from 1995. This forecast, reported by USDA's Economic Research Service, was derived based on the fact that the weather in California has been favorable this year, allowing planting and harvesting operations to proceed normally. USDA's Market News Service reports verify that U.S. asparagus shipments through June 1996 are up 2 percent from the same period last year. An estimate for the 1996 asparagus crop will not be released by USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service until January 1997.

Asparagus output in 1995 is estimated at 92,580 tons, down 8 percent from 1994. The downturn was precipitated by a 4-percent decline in harvested area and losses in California because of heavy rains during January and March. Of total production in 1995, 50,820 tons were for fresh market sale and 41,760 tons were processed.



# UNITED STATES: ASPARAGUS AREA AND PRODUCTION

<u>Year</u>	<u>Area Planted (Hectares)</u>	<u>Area Harvested (Hectares)</u>	<u>Production (Metric tons)</u>
1992	35,780	34,850	106,640
1993	34,460	32,840	99,930
1994	33,830	31,460	100,240
1995	31,870	30,080	92,580
1996 1/	31,150	29,280	100,240

1/ Preliminary indication. Official NASS estimates will not be released until January 1997.

Spain: Output of asparagus in 1996 is forecast at 75,100 tons, down 3 percent from 1995 because of steadily declining area. The reduction in area is the result of low producer prices, a decrease in processing activity, and larger imports into the European Union of fresh and canned asparagus from China and South American countries, mainly Peru. In addition, Spain has been plagued by drought for five years, causing a shortage of irrigation water. However, there has been sufficient moisture for the 1996 crop, 80 percent of which is grown under irrigation.

Asparagus is one of the leading vegetable crops produced in Spain in terms of volume. Extremadura and Andalucia, the main asparagus-producing areas, account for approximately half of the total area under cultivation and also are the main green asparagus-producing regions. The harvest period in Spain begins around mid-February for the extra-early varieties grown in Andalucia and ends in August in the northern-producing areas. Some green asparagus also is harvested during the fall.

## SPAIN: ASPARAGUS AREA AND PRODUCTION

<u>Year</u>	<u>Area Harvested (Hectares)</u>	<u>Production (Metric tons)</u>
1992	25,300	96,800
1993	23,100	101,100
1994	21,000	83,300
1995	19,000	77,400
1996 1/	18,000	75,100

1/ Forecast.

Mexico: Asparagus production in 1996 is forecast at 27,800 tons, down from 32,000 in 1995. The decline reflects a 4-percent reduction in total area and disease problems in the Bajio region. Despite severely dry weather in the major-producing state of Sonora and other northern-producing states, producers of asparagus had enough irrigation water for the 1996 season.

Mexico produces two asparagus crops each year. The bulk of the crop is harvested in Baja California and Sonora from late-December through early-April. A second, smaller crop is harvested from late-June through September in central Mexico.

# MEXICO: ASPARAGUS AREA AND PRODUCTION

<u>Year</u>	<u>Area Planted</u> (Hectares)	<u>Area Harvested</u> (Hectares)	<u>Production</u> (Metric tons)
1992	11,500	10,100	32,000
1993	11,600	10,103	32,470
1994	10,395	9,585	35,540
1995	10,400	9,600	32,000
1996 <u>1/</u>	10,000	9,300	27,800

1/ Forecast.

United Kingdom: Production of asparagus in 1996 is estimated at 1,950 tons, up 11 percent from the 1995 crop of 1,750 due to rising demand. The growing and harvesting season extends from February through June. Asparagus is grown primarily in Scotland, Norfolk, Suffolk,

Cambridge, Cornwall, and Kent. Green asparagus constitutes the bulk of production in the United Kingdom. However, some growers are now planting purple and white varieties for fresh use in salads.

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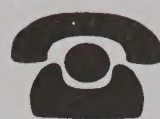
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These reports are generally available electronically on the EBB on release day and remain on line until the next report in the series is issued. You can reach the EBB from most personal computers equipped with a modem and standard communication software. You can also access the EBB over the Internet using TELNET at [ebb.stat-usda.gov](http://ebb.stat-usda.gov). The EBB is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and supports over 50 concurrent users. For more information, call (202) 482-1986 (Monday-Friday, 8:30 a.m.-5:30 p.m. EST.) time fees range from 5 to 40 cents a minute.

For more information on FAS materials available electronically, contact Judy Goldich, tel. (202) 690-0141; fax. (202) 690-3606; or Internet [jgoldich@fas.usda.gov](mailto:jgoldich@fas.usda.gov).

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